The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9783 第九千七百八十三號 光緒十五年四月二十四日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 23RD, 1889 禮拜四 香港英五月二十三號 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 22, PEKING, German str., 954, Heuermann, Whampoa 22nd May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 22, BENARTY, British steamer, 1,111, Le Boutillier, Saigon 18th May, Rice and Paddy.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

May 22, TAIYUAN, British str., 1,459, R. Nelson, Nagasaki, 17th May, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 22, MELBOURNE, French steamer, 2,567, Vimont, Marseilles 21st April, Singapore 15th May, and Saigon 19th, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 22, DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,033, Wilson, Singapore 16th May, General.—BAN HO.

May 22, TAROSLAVL, Russian steamer, 1,090, Ptachinsky, Odessa 17th April, General.—BLACKHEAD & Co.

May 22, FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, J. Lewis, Tamsui 18th May, and Amoy 21st, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

May 22, BENGALE, French bark, 544, Scott, Singapore 25th April, Timber.—MELCHERS & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
22ND MAY.

Phra Chom Klao, British str., for Swatow.
Diamante, British str., for Amoy.
Don Juan, Spanish str., for Amoy.
Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Almora, British str., for Singapore.
Japan, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May 22, SOOCHOW, British steamer, for Hoihow.
May 22, P. GARFIELD, British str., for Saigon.
May 22, WYVERN, British steamer, for Saigon.
May 22, ALMORA, British str., for Singapore.
May 22, BELLONA, German str., for Hamburg.
May 22, CHINA, German str., for Saigon.
May 22, DIAMANTE, British str., for Manila.
May 22, DON JUAN, Spanish str., for Manila.
May 22, JAPAN, British str., for Calcutta.
May 22, HAITAN, British str., for Coast Ports.
May 22, KWANGLEE, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
May 22, PHRA CHOM KLAO, British str., for Bangkok.
May 22, TAISANG, British str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Benarty*, str., from Saigon.—30 Chinese.

Per *Taiyuan*, str., from Nagasaki.—Mr. Nicolas.

Per *Melbourne*, str., for Hongkong.—From Marseilles.—Mr. de Uriarte (Spanish Consul), Messrs. Uriarte, Bowles, Northey, and d'Alpion. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Abella, Capt. Macdonogh, Messrs. Rodrigues Escudera and Rickett, and 3 Chinese. From Saigon.—Messrs. Henry Norman and servant, Delpont, and Flamant, and 75 Chinese. For Shanghai.—From Marseilles.—Messrs. Bernard Lavergne, Chivoret, Blonde, Daniel Rolbe, Daniel Wales, and J. Valentine. From Colombo.—Mr. Muller. From Singapore.—Mrs. Dassing and family, Mr. Junglath and family. For Yokohama.—From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicolaëff, and Mr. Folot. From Singapore.—Mr. and Miss Von Homert, Messrs. Katz and servant, Liderer, Nassauer, Archer, and Nicolson.

Per *Fokien*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—1 European deck.

Per *Diamond*, str., from Singapore.—750 Chinese.

Per *Taroslavl*, str., from Odessa.—20 passengers and 500 emigrants to Vladivostock.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Fokien*, from Tamsui 18th May, and Amoy 21st, reports from Tamsui to Amoy experienced moderate N.E. breeze and damp weather; from Amoy to Ninepins light variable airs and cloudy weather with a fine clear atmosphere; thence to port light S.W. breeze attended with heavy rains. In Tamsui H.M.S. *Rattler* and str. *Formosa*. In Amoy H.M.S. *Leander*, strs. *Gwalior*, *Chi-yuen*, *Taiwan*, *Thales*, and C.R.C. *Ling Feng*.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Really the best is CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
Because it is old and mature and rich,
Because it is quite free from fusel oil,
Because Physicians approve it as A 1.

It is shipped in Round, Square, and Heart Shaped Bottles.

Our Agents have Stocks of either
Please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
or to SIEMSSEN & Co.,
or to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [822

MRS. KORFF'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC

MRS. KORFF, of the Berlin Conservatory, has opened an ACADEMY OF MUSIC at No. 3, West Terrace, where she will be happy to receive Pupils for the PIANOFORTE and SINGING.

Mrs. KORFF is assisted by Mdlle. MAILLARD, who will give instruction to Beginners, Mrs. KORFF taking charge of more advanced Pupils.

Pupils attended at their residences if desired, and arrangements made for Classes.

No. 3, WEST TERRACE,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889. [692

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE, Qts. $20 & Pts. $21.
DUBOS FRERES & DE GERNON & Co.'s
BORDEAUX CLARETS,
AND
WHITE WINES.
CHAU. LEOVILLE, at $23 per Case of 1 doz.
CHAU. MARGAUX, at $28 " 1 "
BAXTER'S "BARLEY BEER,"
(Celebrated 7 years' Old WHISKY,
at $8.25 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1888. [27

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [574

BEST SCOTCH WHISKY, IN ROUND BOTTLES,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHIPPING

Entirely free from Fusel Oil.

Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
or to SIEMSSEN & Co. [556

怡生號

YEE SUNG & Co.

COAL MERCHANTS,
have always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address:—Care of Messrs. KWONG SUNG & Co.,
No. 68, PRAYA. [652

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

The TELEPHONE EXCHANGE is now in working order.
Subscription, $80 per Annum.
Electrical Material on sale, or hire.
Electric BELLS fitted and maintained.
Agents for ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
Estimates free for all kinds of Electrical work.

A. SANDFORD,
Agent,

Hongkong, 1st December, 1888. [1629

INTIMATIONS.

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

A large variety of Sensible Children's Toys consisting of Building Bricks, Soldiers' Drums, Guns, Humming Tops, Garden Tools, Race Games, Boxes of Games, Noah's Arks, Large Rubber Balls, Animals of every description.
Asbestos Pipes in Cases.
New Framed Pictures.
New Artists' Goods consisting of Oil and Water Colours. Sable and Hog Hair Brushes.
Sketching Blocks. Tinted Drawing Paper.
Charcoal. Copies for Drawing.
Artist's Handbooks.
Infantry Drill 1889.
Areling's Magnetism and Electricity.
How to Mesmerise.
The Wonderful Sewing Machine—A really excellent Sewing Machine for $3. This is no Toy but a good Machine.
Tennis Shoes. Boxing Gloves.
Myrtle Grove Tobacco, Golden Cloud Tobacco.
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.
Straight Cut Cigarettes.

WALTER W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

21]

THE

HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

"SUMMER SEASON,"

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUT-FITTING DEPARTMENTS.

NOVELTIES in DRESS GOODS, PARIS MILLINERY, SUNSHADES, SUMMER HOSIERY, SILK GLOVES, SILK MITTS, FANCY SASH RIBBONS, LACES, LEATHER BELTS, &c. &c.

"SPECIAL."

JUST LANDED, OUR THIRD DELIVERY OF "LIBERTY"

and other

WASHING SILKS,

the Coolest and most durable

DRESS MATERIALS

yet introduced.

NOTICE.

All DEPARTMENTS are under the Supervision of Experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ
CO-OPERATIVE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [23

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED

BADMINTON LIBRARY—New Volume,
Driving, by the Duke of Beaufort.
Hunting, by the Duke of Beaufort.
Athletics, by Montague Shearman.
Cricket, by A. G. Steel.
Shooting, by Lord Walsingham.
Racing, by Arthur Coventry.
ENGLISH MEN OF ACTION—General Gordon, by General Sir Wm. Butler.
Henry V, by Rev. J. A. Church.
Livingstone, by Thos. Hughes.
"Is Marriage a Failure"—reprinted from the *Daily Telegraph*.
Harry Furniss' "M.P.'s in Session."
Life of Rev. S. Wells Williams, author of "The Middle Kingdom."
Infantry Drill Book.
Universal Postage Stamp Album.
Gaborieau's Sensational Novels.
Statesman's Year Book, 1889.
Sun Glasses, Lawrence and Mayo's make.
New Chit Cases and Chit Books.
Smith's American Organs.
Wedding and Birthday Congratulations.
Just Published Price, $2.
Crown 8vo. Cloth 168 p.p. with Maps & Plans.
HANDY GUIDE TO JAPAN,
H. W. SETON KARR, F.R.G.S.
THE CANTON GUIDE, by Rev. Dr. KERR.
Fourth Ed. revised and enlarged, 50 Cents.

KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG. [20

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co

are constantly receiving New Supplies of

GROCERIES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS of all kinds,

Best ISIGNY BUTTER.

Best English CHEESES.

English-Cured Side BACON.

Specially Selected YORK HAMS.

German ASPARAGUS in Water.

American Canned PROVISIONS.

Scotch OATMEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, SHORTBREAD.

Huntley & Palmer's BISCUITS.

Mackenzie's Digestive Wheaten BISCUITS.

Also,

The Best Brands of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEERS.

Special Agents for the JAPAN BREWERY Co., AYALA & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [22

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

are now imported in bottles and used in treatment of CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH, HYPERÆMIA of the LIVER, GALL STONES, CHRONIC CONSTIPATION, DIABETES, RENAL CALCULI, GOUT, and diseases of the spleen arising from residence in the tropics or malarious districts.

THE NATURAL
CARLSBAD PRUDEL-SALT

In small and frequent doses is an efficient DIURETIC, but as an APERIENT it should be taken BEFORE BREAKFAST, in doses of from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls, dissolved in water. To increase the APERIENT action of the Carlsbad Mineral Water, a teaspoonful of the Salt, previously dissolved in water should be added.

SOLE CONSIGNEES for the U.K. & the Colonies:
INGRAM & ROYLE,
52, Farringdon Street, London,
And of all CHEMISTS throughout the World. [177B

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

—HEIDSIECK & Co.—

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. "sec" RED FOIL } (dry).
Do. GOLD FOIL } (dry).
DRY Do. do. (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents for
HEIDSIECK & Co., REIMS,
For Hongkong, China, and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1254

INTIMATION.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

	U. S. Gold
TOTAL ASSETS ON 1 JANUARY, 1889	$93,480,186.55
AMOUNT ASSURED	$419,886,505.00
SURPLUS BY NEW YORK STATE STANDARD	$13,500,000.00

The Company is a purely Mutual one, no liability is incurred by the Policy Holders, and profits are divided among them exclusively. Of the three largest life insurance companies in the world, the ratio of Death Losses to (1) Premia, (2) to Interest, and (3) to Insurance in Force, in 1887, was lowest in the NEW YORK LIFE, whilst Interest receipts, since 1845, have exceeded losses by death by over $3,000,000, showing careful selection of lives and careful investment of money.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1889. [58

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
W. H. FORBES, Esq.—Chairman.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.
Hon. B. Layton.
S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
J. S. Moses, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
E. A. Solomon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1889. [9

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [10

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP	£ 500,000

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1887. [11

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 6¼ per Cent on all Claims against the Hongkong Branch of THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, THE 18TH MARCH NEXT.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their Claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

The Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the ASSETS REALISATION Co. is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5 per cent. payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE-TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend less discount as above are requested to communicate with the undersigned BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER,
Agent for the Official Liquidator
Oriental Bank Corporation
in Liquidation.

2, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [288

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. [981

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Limited, will hold the next Repository Sale at their New Auction Rooms, Queen's Road, on MONDAY NEXT, the 27th May, 1889, at 11 O'CLOCK, instead of as previously advertised.

The H. & H. C. Co., Ld., hold Fortnightly Sales of every description of Property. Inclusive terms on all Unreserved Consignments, 10 per cent. No charge for Storage. Goods may be sent in at any time.

Next Sale June 3rd.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ld.
Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [1058

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
OUTFITTING, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1889, at 2.30 P.M. sharp, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

AN INVOICE OF TROPICAL TWEEDS and MATERIALS suitable for Summer wear cut in Suit lengths, MERINO UNDERSHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, MOSQUITO CURTAINS, &c.

Also,
A QUANTITY OF JEWELRY,
Comprising:—
DIAMOND & other RINGS, DIAMOND BRACELETS, DIAMOND SOLITAIRES, GOLD ALBERT CHAINS, BREST PINS, EAR DROPS, WATCHES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [1063

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 241.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the Spot, on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years. [1041

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rt.	Upset Price.
	Inland Lot		feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	No. 1,216	Butter Street (Taipingshan)	197	199	119	120	24,200	276	1210
2	No. 1,217	Bonham Road (below No. 1 Tank)	135'6"	150'	66'6"	49'6"	8,650	40	2175

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, For Account of the Concerned, AT BIRT'S WHARF, HONGKEW, ON TUESDAY, the 18th of June Next, at 10.30 A.M., The Whole of the NEW MACHINERY, STORES, TOOLS, and other EFFECTS, forming the WORKING PLANT of the SHANGHAI GLASS WORKS.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

E. HEY,
Auctioneer.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1889. [1037

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the SOLE RIGHT to COLLECT the GOVERNMENT EXPORT DUTY, or ROYALTY, on JUNGLE PRODUCE (exclusive of Birdsnests) in the East Coast District, Sandakan, from Tanjong Inarutang to Sibucco Bay, also for Province Alcock (Kudat), Province Keppel (Gaya), and Province Dent (Padas) for the Last Half of the Present Year.

Tenders are also invited for the SOLE RIGHT to COLLECT the GOVERNMENT IMPORT DUTIES on WINES, BEER, and SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, SALT, TOBACCO, and MATCHES within the said East Coast District, or any particular part thereof as may be required.

Particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co., Singapore, Messrs. BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co., Hongkong, or the TREASURER GENERAL, Sandakan.

The Tenders should be sealed, and addressed to the Government Secretary, on or before the 15th day of June, 1889.

L. P. BEAUFORT,
Acting Government Secretary.

Sandakan, 11th April, 1889. [893

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM for the Town of Sandakan for the Last Half of the Present Year.

Particulars may be obtained on applications to Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co., Singapore, Messrs. BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co., Hongkong, or the TREASURER GENERAL, Sandakan.

The Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the Government Secretary, on or before the 15th day of June, 1889.

L. P. BEAUFORT,
Acting Government Secretary.

Sandakan, 11th April, 1889. [894

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. MONTHLY HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP.

200 & 500 Yards. Entrance Fee, 50 Cents.

THE THIRD COMPETITION will take place NEXT SATURDAY, 25th May, 1889, at 3.30 p.m. Intending Competitors must enter for same not later than FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 4 p.m. and send me 50 Cents with their Entry.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Honorary Secretary,
Care of HONGKONG CLUB.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [189

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 25th May, at 0.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1889. [988

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of this month, at NOON, to Confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [1015

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of this month, at a Quarter after Noon, to Confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [1016

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the GYMNASIUM, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 P.M.

G. C. C. MASTER,
Hon. Sec. pro. tem.,
V. R. C.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [1043

THE PERAK TIN MINING & SMELTING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the SHANGHAI CLUB, on THURSDAY, 30th May, at 2.30 P.M., to confirm the arrangements made by the Liquidators for the realization of the Property of the Company, and for passing the Report and Accounts of the Liquidators.

By Order of the Liquidators,
CHAS. DUDGEON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 16th May, 1889. [1052

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Hongay (Tonquin), on FRIDAY, the Thirty-first day of May, at NOON.

BUSINESS:

To receive the reports on the state of the Mines, and to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors.

The Owners of at least Twenty Shares to bearer, in order to have the right of attending the above Meeting, shall deposit their Shares either with the undersigned, or with the Chief Manager of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than Fifteen Days before the Meeting and there shall be delivered to them a Card of Admission to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary.

20th April, 1889. [828

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 13 Praya, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1889, at 12 o'clock Noon, the objects and business of which Meeting will be to submit for confirmation the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting held this day.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [1062

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$5,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	2,500,000
RESERVE FUND	1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman } Managing
" C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman } Directors.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Money advanced on Mortgage on Land or Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to Land, &c., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [609

SELLING OFF CHEAP,
OWING TO THE CLOSING OF THE BUSINESS.

THE WHOLE STOCK-IN-TRADE of the STORE 21 and 23 Pottinger Street. A fair offer for the whole Stock would be accepted.

Apply to
J. F. SCHEFFER.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1889. [957

SPECIALITIES.

INVALID'S PORT

CUTLER PALMER'S.

Analysed and Certificated by PROFESSOR CASSALL. Each bottle bears his Certificate of Purity. *The Wine is as designated.*

Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
and SIEMSSEN & Co. [509

TUITION IN FRENCH.

MELLE. MAILLARD begs to intimate that she will give LESSONS in FRENCH, Grammatically, Conversational or Literary. Terms on Application at 3, West Terrace.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [671

WANTED—At the Peak on Mount Kellett—A FURNISHED HOUSE for Two or Three Weeks.

Please Address,
G. S.,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1889. [960

WANTED—An Experienced BOOK-KEEPER, able to take charge of a set of Books.

Apply by letter, stating full particulars and salary expected, to
A.,
Care of *Daily Press.*

Hongkong, 18th May, 1889. [1038

INTIMATION.

DAKIN'S IODISED FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

AS a *Blood Purifying Agent* this preparation is decidedly preferable to any other.

It is recommended in all cases requiring treatment for *Secondary Symptoms* and in Scrofulous or other *Diseases of the Skin.*

In bottles $1.50 and $2.75.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases when the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria.

It is prepared from the *True Bark* and is an admirable form of administering the appetizing and strengthening properties of that valuable drug.

Per Bottle $1.25.

DAKIN BROTHERS, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 60.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [134

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TOMORROW, the 24th instant (QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY).

FOR THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

FOR THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Agent.

FOR THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [1060

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 p.m. every half hour.
4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
10.40 a.m.; 12 to 1.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour
4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour
9, 10, 10.30, and 11 p.m.

Special CARS may be obtained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [589

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, 1815
Are represented in China by
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. ....*
" SIEMSSEN & Co. ....*
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. & by
" R. E. REINELL & Co. in Japan........*

Subjoined are some of the items consigned by these well-known Shippers.

SPIRITS,

COGNAC—Their popular "4 Star" quality and best.—No better shipped.
COGNAC—Their well-known "2 Star" quality

SCOTCH WHISKY,
See Separate Advertisement.

IRISH WHISKY,
THE BEST—Only one quality consigned.

PORT—"INVALIDS."

Invalids in particular are recommended to select this Wine. See special Advertisement.

SHERRY,

For Connoisseurs the following Wines have their own distinctive merits—

The "INVALIDS;" pale, delicate, fine flavor.
"AMOROSO," a Stouter Wine, very popular.
"MANZANILLA," a clean dry appetising Wine.
"SHERRY—WHITE SEAL," a special favorite in China, very delicate and soft.

CLARET,

Perfectly pure Bordeaux, not loaded to please vitiated palates.

MOUTON	in quarts and pints.
LAROSE	in quarts and pints.
ST. ESTEPHE	in quarts and pints.
MARGAUX-MEDOC	in quarts and pints.

LIQUEUR,

BENEDICTINE from the Monastery.

C. P. & Co. are the Sole Consignors of this world wide known Liqueur.

For Prices apply to either of the above Firms marked * [971

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,

THE HANDIEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST TIME-KEEPERS INVENTED.

$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH $3

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS FOR EACH WATCH.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
(Sole Agents in Japan & China for the Sale of the above Watches),
10, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1888. [1553

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between FRANK H. ENGLAND and HENRY SKERRETT ROGERS, trading under Style or Firm of FRANK H. ENGLAND & Co., at Foochow, was dissolved by Mutual Consent on 1st January, 1889.

FRANK H. ENGLAND
H. SKERRETT ROGERS. [1051

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES SANER POWELL was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st April, 1889.

BROWN & Co.

Amoy, 16th May, 1889. [1045

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. EDWARD OSBORNE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company from this date.

J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [881

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889.

OFFICERS in Command of Her Majesty's Militia, and Naval Forces, Members of both Councils, Bishops, Judges, Heads of Government Departments, Consuls-General and Consuls of Foreign Powers, Naval and Military Officers of Field or corresponding Rank, who intend being present at the LEVEE on the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, are requested to be at Government House, at 20 Minutes before 11 o'clock.

By Command,
F. H. MAY,
Acting Private Secretary.

1070]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

MR. THOMAS HENRY TALBOT has been appointed SECRETARY of the Company, and is authorised to SIGN for it in that Capacity.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [1068

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS is authorised to SIGN my name per procuration.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [1069

STEAMSHIP "MELBOURNE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, Ex S. S. *Guadalquevir* and *Ebre*, from Havre, Ex S. S. *Guadalquevir*, and from Bordeaux, Ex S. S. *President Leroy Lallier*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks in the Company's Godowns, at Bowrington, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, at 1 P.M., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"MELBOURNE,"

Captain Vimont, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., at TEN A.M.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [2

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN,"

Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at TEN O'CLOCK A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [1071

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer

"KONG BENG,"

Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at TEN A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [1067

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"PEKING,"

Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [1065

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [1072

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KASHGAR,"

will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [1

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Chartered Steamer

"MOUNT LEBANON,"

will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [1066

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY,
having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN, and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO,"

will be despatched as above on the 6th June, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [d

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 23RD, 1889.

THE question of the purchasing power of the dollar as affecting the value of official salaries, now being discussed in this colony, is attracting some attention in Singapore. The *Straits Times*, having referred to what was said in the Legislative Council here on the subject, argues that an Englishman accepting an appointment in the East under the impression that the dollar is equal to 3s. proceeds on quite a delusive calculation, as he is not informed of the costliness of living. Having pointed out some of the items that go to make up the increased expenditure our contemporary says:—"As concerns the mercantile classes, it may be fairly assumed that they take care to get compensated for all that, or at least they do so far as competition will allow them; and on the whole they seem to thrive. The official classes are in a different case. No energy on their part can amend their incomes, especially as the Government (very properly) objects to their engaging in land or trading adventures. The result is that with the exception of a very few at the top of the service—perhaps a dozen in all—the officials can only make ends meet, and can only do so with difficulty. We cannot regard that as a satisfactory state of affairs or one which is creditable to a wealthy and growing Colony." Thereupon a correspondence commenced. One of the writers takes exception to the suggestion that the mercantile classes get compensated for the loss of exchange, pointing out that although merchants may do so their clerks, who come out under an agreement for a term of years, are in no better case than the members of the Civil Service. To this, however, it is replied that commercial salaries are as a rule progressive while governmental salaries remain stationary. Another correspondent, who signs himself "Anglo-Indian," makes a really valuable contribution to the discussion, and as his calculations may be found useful to the Committee of the Legislative Council and all who are interested in getting at the real value of the dollar, we need make no excuse for reproducing them at some length. Having obtained information as to the prices ruling in different parts of India, he tells us, he struck an average, on which he bases the following comparison:—In India a young man fairly well-to-do has an establishment as follows: house rented at Rs. 40, cook Rs. 10, syce Rs. 6, sweeper Rs. 5, dhobie Rs. 4, and a gardener at Rs. 5, giving a total of Rs. 70, which, if his expenses for food, clothing, horse, &c., be added, will be in all Rs. 140, or, at 1s. 4d. the Rupee, £9 6s. 4d. per month. In Singapore, to live in the same way will cost him, rent $35, cook $8, boy $7, dhobie $3, syce $7, or $60, and the expenses of food, clothing, horse, &c., will not be less than another $50, or $110 in all, which, at 3s. equals £16 10s. This is about 77 per cent. above Indian prices, which would make the dollar about equal to 1½ Rupees. Food is about 13 per cent. less in India than in England, while, taken over all, in Singapore it is the same as at home. Coming to the next kind of supplies, clothing, it is calculated that the charges at Singapore are 20 per cent. above those at home, and 13 per cent. more than the prices obtaining in India. House rent is 80 per cent. more in Singapore than in England and 47 per cent. more than in India. Cost of servants comes to about the same in the Straits as in England, taking into consideration wages and number. Extras, such as furniture, travelling expenses, amusements doctor's and dentist's bills, books, etc., etc., are put down at 60 per cent. over English prices and 40 per cent. over those ruling in India. In some cases the correspondent indicates the process by which he has arrived at his figures, in others he gives them merely as an estimate, but he has evidently studied all the details of the question very carefully. He sums up his comparison thus—"Taking a supposed income of $200 per month, and allotting 7-40ths for food, the same for rent, ⅛ for servants' wages, 1-10th for clothing, 1-5th for extras, and the remaining 9-40ths as savings, it will be seen that while at home a person spends £25 per month, he spends £30 here, and £23 in India. So that the Rupee, compared with English money as a purchasing power, is equal to 1s. 5d. or a penny above its rate of exchange, and the dollar equals 2s. 6d." He solicits correction if any error is found in his calculations, and we need hardly say that our correspondence columns are open for the discussion of this interesting branch of the exchange question. On the whole living is cheaper at Singapore than in Hongkong. For instance, one of the correspondents, speaking of a person living at the hotel, says his board, his boy, and his dhobie will alone cost him $65 a month; in Hongkong these items would cost at least $90. Taking, however, "Anglo-Indian's" comparison, making a single correction on account of rent. At Singapore, out of an income of $200 7-40ths are put down for rent and 9-40ths are allowed as savings. 7-40ths of $200 is $35, but in Hongkong for an ordinary four-roomed house $60, or 12-40ths, must be allowed, thus reducing the savings from 9-40ths, or $45 to 4-40ths, or $20. To make even this saving out of a salary of $200 a man with a wife and family would have to exercise very great economy. If the Committee go beyond the hard and fast lines of the special inquiry referred to them, namely, the purchasing power of the dollar, and make a general report on official salaries, the question of marriage might well be taken into consideration. In the early days of the Colony it was an understood thing in commercial houses that juniors were not to marry. There has been a considerable relaxation of that rule of late years, but in the Government Service marriage is still practically forbidden in all but the higher ranks by means of the inadequacy of the salaries paid to support a family. Both on grounds of efficiency and morality it is a mistake on the part of the Government to perpetuate this policy.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 11.30 yesterday.

H. M. S. *Imperieuse* and *Alacrity* were to leave Singapore for Hongkong yesterday.

The Russian steamer *Taroslavl*, which arrived here yesterday from Odessa, had on board 500 emigrants for Vladivostock.

The Agents (Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.) inform us that the N. G. I. steamer *Bisagno*, from Genoa, &c., left Singapore on Tuesday for this port.

We are requested to state that the Post and Stamp Offices will be closed to-morrow, the 24th inst. The night box will be kept open. There will be no Peak delivery.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s chartered steamer *Mount Lebanon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on Tuesday afternoon for this port.

The Superintendent informs us that the P. & O. steamer *Rohilla*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st inst., for this port.

The Italian steamer *Bormida*, which arrived at Singapore on the 15th inst. from Hongkong, lost one of the blades of her propeller on the passage. She will probably, the *Free Press* says, have to go into dry dock.

The *Penang Gazette* records the death, on the 11th inst., of Mr. John Fay, chief engineer of the steamer *Langkat*. The deceased was some years ago second engineer of the steamer *Hok Canton*, and was one of the captives made by the Rajah of Tenom when he attacked that vessel.

We learn, from Mr. Ho Amei, that the following is the result of the three days' smelting of ore from the Tamchow mines:—15 catties ore yielded 34 taels silver; 34 catties ore, 56 taels, 8 mace silver; and 21 catties ore, 44 taels, 4 mace, 5 candareens silver. Total for the three days: 60 catties ore yielded Tls. 135. 2. 5.

More fighting in Acheen. The *Penang Gazette* hears from Edie of the arrival there of about 1,000 men, including a body of cavalry, by the steamer *Kongsee* from Olehleh. Several engagements have taken place, and the Achinese have been driven into the interior, with the loss, it is said, of 300 men. Captain van Brakel and three Dutch soldiers have been killed, and several wounded.

Captain Vil, of the German steamer *Sury Wongse*, writes to us from Saigon:—"On Wednesday, the 15th May, on my voyage from Singapore to Saigon in lat. 3 deg. 53 min. N., long., 145 deg. 14 min. E., I passed the British three-masted ship *Alexander Yeats*, code signal letter SVKD, from New York 161 days out, bound to Hongkong. The captain wished to be reported all well."

The *Ceylon Observer* has the following note:—A unique meeting—that of four colonial Chief Justices—took place at Colombo on the 28th April, when the hospitable roof of the Mount Lavinia-Hotel at one time had under it Chief Justice Sir R. T. Rennie, of Shanghai, Mr. James Russell, C.M.G., of Hongkong, Sir T. T. Ford, of Singapore, and our own Chief Justice, Sir Bruce Burnside.

The *Times of Ceylon* of the 8th instant, says:—"Captain Supmer, of the North German Lloyd's steamer *Neckar*, which arrived here on Sunday, celebrated his silver wedding on the previous Thursday, and the passengers on board when they got to Colombo came ashore and purchased a handsome silver salver and other things which they presented to him in recognition of the event, also as a mark of the esteem in which they held him."

In his Budget speech on the 15th April the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:—From tea the revenue was £15,000 more than that of the previous year, but it was not so large as it ought to have been, for it was only an increase of one-third per cent., while the population had increased 1 per cent. So that there was practically a decrease in the consumption of tea per head. Continuing, he said:—The experts account for this by two circumstances. They suggest, though they do not rest strongly on this point, that a certain amount of tea has been kept back owing to the expectation that the duty would be reduced—(hear, hear)—and, secondly, there is an analogous case in tea with that which I have noted as regards tobacco. I explained last year that Indian tea is to a great extent superseding the China tea, at all events is competing with it to a constantly greater extent, and the Indian tea is so much stronger than the China tea that a pound of that tea goes further, and a larger number of cups of it may be drunk, notwithstanding the falling off of the revenue from tea."

At the last meeting of the Singapore Debating Society the subject for discussion was as follows:—"That the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance in the Straits Settlements, has proved highly detrimental to the public health of the Colony, and has resulted in a deplorable state of affairs which calls for the immediate intervention of Government." There was an unusually large attendance. At the close of the debate the President called on the members to divide, as visitors, while allowed to speak, cannot vote, and there were found 17 for the proposer and 7 against him. A request was then made to the President that, as an expression of public opinion, visitors be asked to record their views; twenty ranged themselves in favour of the proposition and nine against it. The voting of the total number present was therefore 37 for the proposition and 16 against.

A home paper gives the following advice on the subject of Fire Insurance:—"The Manchester Fire Office seems, in its foreign business, to be bringing up an ungrateful child. While an office does not like to acknowledge failure in any branch of its business, the past history of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and its present report, make it abundantly evident that its foreign business is altogether a hindrance and drawback to its prosperity, instead of an aid to success. It will be seen from the report that while the home business was of a satisfactory nature, the foreign showed an actual loss of over £7,000. That in spite of this the Company is able to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. only shows what the Company might do if it made up its mind to get rid of this dead weight of foreign business, confining itself in the future to purely home risks. If the shareholders are willing to continue what is evidently a losing department they can, of course, do so; but this annual loss on foreign business not only reduces the dividend but has brought down the value of the shares very considerably. We are glad to note that after payment of dividend the reserve fund is increased by £8,784, now standing at £87,032. Few offices are more highly respected than the Manchester Fire, and we trust that the Company will take the very fullest advantage of its undoubtedly good opportunities, and commence a ruthless cutting off of the unprofitable foreign business."

H.M.S. *Severn*, with torpedo boats Nos. 37 and 38 in tow, arrived at Singapore on the 12th May. The *Free Press* says:—H.M.S. *Severn* is a steel protected cruiser of 4,050 tons with engines of 6,330 horse power and is capable of steaming eighteen knots. She carries a crew of 137 men and has twelve guns, two 8in. 14-ton breech loaders and ten 6in. breech loaders and she also carries thirteen machine guns. Her coal bunkers have a capacity of 750 tons. She is a twin-screw vessel, built at Chatham in 1885, is 300 feet long, 46 feet beam, and draws eighteen feet of water. She is brig-rigged and although when a vessel is coaling everything is topsy turvy, and the officers perhaps do not care to have their ship looked over, enough can be seen of the *Severn* to know that she will prove a valuable addition to our fleet in these waters, and as one Jack told our reporter, "She will prove an ugly customer to any one falling across her." In his opinion she was almost equal to the *Imperieuse*. The *Severn* left Spithead on March 18th and picked up the two torpedo boats at Malta, leaving there on April 1st. There was a little bad weather between Malta and Port Said and more of it was just escaped on arrival at Colombo, as for three days afterwards it blew and rained very hard outside. Otherwise the *Severn* and her two little saucy consorts had a very fine passage. After leaving Colombo the forward covering of the torpedo tube of boat No. 38, carried away, which necessitated putting into Trincomalee for repairs, but for which the *Severn* would have been here a few days earlier. The boats were towed at a rate of about ten knots an hour. Of the two torpedo boats, No. 37 has a crew of 17 men, but No. 38 has yet none; they are of the "Turnabout" class and were built in 1886 by John Samuel White at Cowes, Isle of Wight. Entirely of steel they are provided with only one screw, are of about 75 tons register, and 125 feet long, twelve feet beam and four feet draught. Their engines are of 1,000 h. p., and they are capable of steaming 23 knots. From the two conning towers to the steam steering gear all the latest modern improvements are supplied. Their offensive armament will consist of five torpedoes, but none of them are at present fitted; one is to be forward and two round each conning tower. They have also four guns, two three-pounders and two Nordenfelts. The accommodation on board, as might be expected, is not very commodious, but they are said to be good sea boats. The three officers are placed aft, one lieutenant and gunner, while the crew, fourteen in number, are accommodated forward.—No. 37, has one more than her complement, an artificer from H. M. S. *Sultan*, sailors are proverbial for their growling propensities, and one of them pointed out the rather limited space for fourteen men to sleep in; but in spite of it they seem happy and contented and not afraid of their little ships. Four of these boats being taken out to Bombay by some merchant seamen, had a rather rough time of it in the Red Sea, and the men refused to go any further when they reached Aden. The *Severn* and the two boats expect to leave for Hongkong about Thursday or Friday (16th or 17th inst.)

The subjoined items are extracted from the *London and China Express* of the 18th ult.:—

A wire from Aden, dated April 13, says the *Denbighshire*, Japan Line, put back with two blades of her propeller lost. It is feared she will have to discharge.

Messrs. Caird and Co., shipbuilders, of Greenock, have launched the *Hongkong*, which is the second of four cargo steamers ordered to be built by the P. and O. Company for the Eastern trade. She is a fine vessel of 5,000 tons burden.

The Admiralty have issued instructions for the third-class cruiser *Sapphire*, 12, 1,970 tons, 2,360-horse-power, which has just completed her second term of service on the China Station, to be paid off on her arrival in England.

French journals at the Maritime Ports have a notice that the Chinese Government has expressed its intention to confide to a French engineer the direction of the Arsenal at Port Arthur, at a salary of 30,000fr. and quarters, and officers desiring the post are requested to send in their applications.

The Nordd. Lloyd at Bremen, which has hitherto had its fast going steamers built in British yards, has decided to place all future orders in Germany. This has been officially communicated to Emperor Wilhelm at Wilhelmshaven, who is visiting the naval establishment there. Orders for two new fast going steamers of 7,000 tons and 11,000-horse power have been placed at the shipbuilding company, Vulcan, near Stettin. The company has increased its share capital by m.110,000,000.

It is reported that the Imperial German line of mail steamers now running from Brindisi, *viâ* the Suez Canal, to the East, is shortly to cease calling at Brindisi, and is to run from Salonica to Port Said instead. This would be in connection with a new Oriental Express, which it is proposed to run from Hamburg, by Berlin and Oderberg, to Pesth, there to join the existing mail train. The change, it is anticipated, would effect a saving of at least eighteen hours, not only for the North German, but also for the English mails to the East.

The directors and shareholders of the China Shippers' Mutual Steam Navigation Company may be pardoned if they met in a "mutually" self-congratulatory mood at their meeting on the 15th inst. Year by year they have made good progress in earning money, and an 8 per cent. dividend which is paid this year must be taken as gratifying. They have besides a fleet of steamers eminently suited to the trade, and, though Mr. Deacon did not point it out, the satisfactory manner in which the cargoes have been carried has gained for them very considerable support.

From the figures furnished by the Board of Trade it will be seen that the very largely increased exports of cotton goods and yarns to Hongkong, China, and Japan, which formed so conspicuous a feature in the early part of last year, have not been upheld during the first quarter of the current year. This year's figures still show an increase over those of 1887. Taking the trade in piece goods for the first three months in the year, we find that there is a decrease in the case of China and Hongkong of over 40,000,000 yards compared with the same period last year, while we have exported nearly 10,000,000 yards less to Japan than in the first quarter of 1888.

The death is announced of Mr. James Annand, engineer, one of the first in the railway service in Japan, at the early age of forty-three years. Born at Old Meldrum, in Scotland, he was educated as an engineer, and went out to Japan in 1871. He was employed in the locomotive department, and was present when the Yokohama-Tokio line was formally opened by the Mikado on Oct. 14, 1872, amid great national rejoicings. On that occasion Mr. Annand received a handsome gift, together with an autograph letter, from his Majesty. After remaining some years longer in the service of the Japanese Government Mr. Annand retired and established the firm of Messrs. Annand and Co., iron merchants, of which he was the principal partner. It was stated, on his death being announced, that he laid the Yokohama-Tokio line, but the honour of constructing this fell to Mr. Edmund Morell, engineer-in-chief, who, unhappily died just before the completion and was succeeded by Mr. R. Vicars Boyle.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SINGAPORE PAPERS.]

LONDON, 14th May.

THE VICEROYALTY OF IRELAND.

Mr. W. H. Smith, on being questioned whether it was proposed to appoint a Royal Viceroy of Ireland or if it was likely the office would be abolished, replied that the Government is carefully considering the matter.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The Times states that the Samoan Conference is agreed as regards land control, the import and sale of fire arms and intoxicating liquors, and that the Committee has decided in favour of a tripartite control of the Municipal Government of Apia.

THE HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, President; Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Hon. Wong Shing, Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General, Major-General Gordon, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Dr. Cantlie, and Mr. H. McCallum, Secretary.

MR. FRANCIS AND THE SUGGESTED PROSECUTION OF MR. COOPER.

On the minutes of the last meeting being read, Mr. FRANCIS, referring to that portion recording the discussion on the latrine at the Magistracy, said he would like it to be made clear on the minutes that he not only spoke on the subject, but that he proposed the then Acting Surveyor-General should be prosecuted, or that steps should be taken to prosecute the person responsible for the nuisance. He spoke in all seriousness, and to his mind what he suggested was the only possible means of remedying many things going on in the colony. He believed the Board possessed the power of prosecution in such cases, and the sooner it was decided whether it had that power or not the better.

At the request of the PRESIDENT, Mr. FRANCIS drafted the addition he wished made to the minutes as follows:—"Mr. Francis spoke on the same subject and proposed that steps should be taken under sections 16 and 18 to prosecute the Acting Surveyor-General as the person responsible."

The PRESIDENT said that at the time of the discussion the Acting Surveyor-General had not received any complaints, neither had the Sanitary Board.

Mr. FRANCIS read the section providing for the course to be pursued on the receipt of information of the existence of a nuisance, and said that Major-General Gordon informed the Board of the existence of a very serious nuisance indeed.

The minutes, having been amended as suggested by Mr. Francis, were confirmed.

THE SANITARY SURVEYOR.

The Secretary read a letter from the Colonial Secretary informing the Board that the Surveyor-General having arrived, Mr. Cooper had resumed his duties as Sanitary Surveyor under the Public Health Ordinance.

DEATH RETURNS.

The death returns for the weeks ended 11th and 18th May were laid on the table.

DISINFECTANTS.

Documents concerning the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant, which had been circulated amongst the members, were laid on the table. A minute had been made by Dr. Cantlie to the effect that carbolic acid had given way to perchloride of mercury, and another by Mr. Francis asking if there was any intention of correcting Mr. McCallum's memorandum on the subject.

Mr. FRANCIS said Mr. McCallum's memorandum was written three or four years ago, when carbolic acid was being used, and he wished to know if there was any intention of correcting or amending it now. He also suggested that it should be circulated. If it was useful to circulate it two years ago he supposed it would be useful to circulate it now.

The PRESIDENT said he did not think it was necessary to circulate the memorandum at present. Unless there was something to draw attention to it it would be simply thrown aside.

Mr. FRANCIS—You think it would be of no use to circulate it until some special occasion arises?

The PRESIDENT—We could have it ready for circulation, but in ordinary times things get thrown aside and there is no benefit gained. At the time attention was drawn to it before, it was a special thing.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARKET STAFF.

The draft instructions to the Market Staff, prepared by the Secretary, were read and adopted. They had previously been circulated amongst the members, and minutes had been made by Mr. Francis and the President on the question of whether the Board had legally any authority over the Market Staff.

THE POKFOLUM WATER SUPPLY.

Printed copies of correspondence which had passed between Dr. Hartigan and the late Acting Surveyor-General in reference to the condition of the water supplied from Pokfolum were laid on the table, and the PRESIDENT suggested it should be dealt with in connection with the motion of which Dr. Cantlie had given notice.

Dr. CANTLIE, who had given notice of his intention to move "that the public be informed of some method of remedying the muddy condition of the Pokfolum water supply," said he would be very glad to use the correspondence between the Acting Surveyor-General and Dr. Hartigan, though up to to-day he did not know it was to come before them. The correspondence justified the motion he had to make, and which he brought forward in order that they might have some talk at least concerning the Pokfolum water supply. He was not going to startle them with any gigantic schemes of filtration, but he did think, seeing the water had been so muddy for some time past, and that the residents were complaining of it on every hand, it was the duty of the Sanitary Board to take the matter up. Every year they expected the Pokfolum supply to be damaged to some extent by the rainfall. This year, owing to the amount of building going on at the Peak, there was a quantity of extra mud being washed down, and what was distributed through the water pipes to the houses was mud. He thought the people supplied with that water had just cause of complaint. As Dr. Hartigan said, if a public company in England supplied such water to its customers it would be very severely dealt with. It seemed to him we had just got to the transition stage in this matter, having a first rate water supply from Tytam but having still to use the supply from Pokfolum. Those who knew the circumstances knew that there must be such a transition stage, and knew also that there must be some alteration made in the Pokfolum supply before it could be made as good as the Tytam supply. The period at which people would be dissatisfied was bound to come, and it had come at the present moment. The next question was, how to deal with the present state of things. Some time ago he understood repairs were to be conducted at the reservoir. There was a time when it was nearly empty, and most people thought something was being done to it. He knew there were a good many people working at the bottom of it, and he thought the reservoir had been purposely emptied, but when the rains came it was filled up again. Having got muddy water the next thing was to know how to remedy it. One way, of course, would be to have filter beds at Pokfolum, but they could not be built in a day, and it was impossible to attack either the late Surveyor-General, or the present one, who had only been two or three days in the colony, for the non-existence of such beds. It was impossible to build a filter bed in a week or a month, or even a good many months, and the question was to know what was to be done in the meantime. He saw in the correspondence that Dr. Hartigan proposed that the Tytam water should be turned into the pipes at present carrying the Pokfolum water. He did not know whether that was possible, and before he proceeded further he thought it would be useful if the Surveyor-General would tell them, or, seeing the Surveyor-General had only had two or three days in the colony, if he would allow Mr. Cooper to tell them, whether it was possible the water from Tytam could be turned into the pipes from Pokfolum, and if so, in what time the connection could be made.

The PRESIDENT—Is it possible Mr. Cooper could give us any information?

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—I rise to ask, whether it would be regular to ask Mr. Cooper to give that information? Would it not be better to formulate the questions on the points on which it is desired to obtain information? These are things that cannot be answered straight off.

The PRESIDENT said he thought it would be best that the papers should be referred to the Surveyor-General, who, he was sure, would give them his attention, and at any rate let the Board know what was being done.

Mr. FRANCIS said he certainly thought Mr. Cooper, as an officer of the Sanitary Board, ought to be asked to supply what information was required. Mr. Cooper was an officer of the Board, and arrangements had been made for his attending the meetings for the purpose of answering questions without notice. There were a great many questions he would like to put, as to what was the matter with the water and why it had gone wrong. The excuse that it was the rain was simply nonsense. They knew the water at Pokfolum had always been muddy for a day or two after heavy rains, but the present state of things had been going on for some time and was entirely unconnected with the rainfall. The water had been coming thicker and more muddy through the pipes when there was absolutely no rainfall at all. The public were entitled to know through whose mismanagement the Pokfolum reservoir was disturbed and the supply utterly spoiled before there was any provision to supply good water to the whole of the colony. The facts were as clear as daylight. Water was being supplied that was not fit for drinking, hardly fit for bathing in, and that at a time when the Tytam supply was not available for a large part of the town. Mr. Cooper was an officer of the Board bound to answer the questions here and now. It was simply putting off the discussion of an important question, which the sooner it was discussed the better, to propose that minutes and papers be handed in and sent round; and it was utterly futile to enter into correspondence, because the answer that had been given to Dr. Hartigan was simply an evasion. It was an evasion in the first place to say it was the rain, and in the second place there was the usual official evasion that steps will be taken to put things right as soon as possible. What the public wanted was an investigation to ascertain through whose fault this thing had happened and an assurance that steps would be taken to put an end to the existing state of affairs. The upper part of the town was supplied with Pokfolum water, and all Mr. Cooper could suggest was that people should filter it. That was impossible. They could filter sufficient for table purposes, but not for all household purposes. Something had gone wrong, and the public wanted to know through whose fault and what would be done, not on that day fortnight, after the Government had had time to prepare an answer, but now. He ventured to suggest to the Board that Mr. Cooper be called on immediately to answer any questions that might be put to him and explain, if he was able, what was the matter with the present water supply.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—I must apologise for putting such a simple question, but may I ask whether it is the opinion of the Board that Mr. Cooper, as an officer of the Board, is responsible for the water supply?

Mr. FRANCIS—Not responsible, but he is in possession of information he can supply us with.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—As Sanitary Surveyor?

Mr. FRANCIS—He ought to be.

The PRESIDENT—I don't think so.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—Is it the Surveyor-General or the Sanitary Surveyor who is responsible? If the Surveyor-General, ought not the question to be put to the Surveyor-General?

Mr. FRANCIS—Quite right, but the proposal of Dr. Cantlie was that Mr. Cooper should be asked. If he does not know anything he can say so.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—There can be no objection to his answering any questions affecting his position as Sanitary Surveyor.

Dr. CANTLIE—I would ask him as late Acting Surveyor-General.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—Both the Surveyor-General and the late Acting Surveyor-General are present. Perhaps it would have been more convenient if I had taken up my appointment a few days later.—(A laugh.)

The PRESIDENT—Mr. Cooper is the Sanitary Surveyor, but he is no longer the Acting Surveyor-General, and he is not empowered to state anything on knowledge he has acquired in the Surveyor-General's office.

Major-General GORDON—I would suggest the Board ask the Surveyor-General for the information and give him reasonable time to answer the questions. A special meeting of the Board could be held to receive his answer. I don't think the Board could do more than that.

The PRESIDENT—I think it would be advisable to have a special meeting. We have to have a special meeting on another subject and the two might be taken together.

Major-General GORDON—I propose that the matter be referred to the Surveyor-General and we have an early meeting to consider his reply.

Mr. FRANCIS—If we understand the Surveyor-General proposes to supply the Board with all possible information certainly let us wait for it and have a special meeting.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—I think the suggestion General Gordon has made carries out thoroughly what I proposed, that is, that the question or questions should be duly considered and put into definite shape and be referred to the Surveyor-General. These are matters that require perhaps a little time for consideration.

The PRESIDENT—The correspondence will be circulated and copies given to the Surveyor-General.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—As far as I know the questions are not before us yet. I want to have them formulated.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Cantlie's question is that the public be informed of some method of purifying the water, and Mr. Francis requests information as to how the Pokfolum water came into the condition it is in, because it is not attributable to the rains entirely.

Dr. CANTLIE said what had been said so far was merely preliminary. When he broke off in the middle of his remarks he was anxious to know really what had happened. It could hardly be expected that Mr. Cooper could answer everything straight off. He only wanted to know the main thing, whether it would be possible to substitute the Tytam for the Pokfolum water. He thought the resolution they had come to the most satisfactory, and when they met that day week the Board would have to thank the Surveyor-General and Mr. Cooper for setting a difficult question at rest. Amongst the questions to be put he thought they might ask when it was possible the filter beds might be finished, and whether it was possible the Tytam water could be turned into the Pokfolum pipes. The next thing was, seeing it would be a week before they got the information, what could be done in the meantime. A great many things might happen in a week. Far be it from him to alarm people. The Pokfolum supply was excellent water. The only thing was, it was a little muddy. Mud was a very harmless thing in its proper place, but its proper place was hardly to be drunk freely. As far as he could make out, there was no danger of any organic contamination finding its way into the reservoir from the gathering ground at present. They had only to deal with a material that could easily be removed, the presence of suspended matter which could be got rid of in a very simple way. The suggestion of filtering was out of the question. They could not filter mud. Mr. Cooper also suggested that a quantity of alum should be added to the water. That was no doubt the only practical solution they could come to. It was nothing new to find alum added to water for the purpose of precipitating the mud suspended in it. It was used for that purpose in India, by foreigners in Canton, and by the Chinese. The only thing was that people had been in some doubt as to the quantity it was safe to use. He would therefore suggest that a table should be prepared showing the quantities of alum to be added to given quantities of water. He had prepared some figures. Roughly one would use half a salt spoon full to a gallon, 3 grains to the gallon. If it was properly added it did not make the water hard or bad to drink, and he might add that it was safer to drink the water after the alum was there than while the mud was there. A common source of diarrhoea was muddy water and alum was an astringent. He would ask either the Secretary of the Board or the Public Analyst, Mr. Crow, to draw up a table of how much might be added, and showing, for the information of those who did not know, how much three grains was. He had found that a salt spoon contained about eight grains. The price of alum was very low, about 12s. per cwt., but a great many people who were hardly able to buy bread could not afford to buy alum, cheap as it was, and he thought it should be the duty of the Government to supply it to any one who might apply for it for this purpose. The Government was bound to supply good water, and if it was going to take up this question it should supply the people with some remedy for the impure water that was now being supplied. The question of storing the water was of course a considerable difficulty. Even if they had the alum it took twenty-four hours for the mud to settle, and many people with small accommodation might not have facilities for storing twenty-four hours' supply.

The PRESIDENT said if the water took twenty-four hours to settle after putting in the alum, there were not many persons in the community who had accommodation in their houses for allowing the water to stand that length of time. He thought the notice about the alum might be put in the newspapers but he thought that those who had accommodation for letting the water stand for twenty-four hours would be the people who would obtain the alum for themselves, while those people who were in such a position that they wanted the alum from Government had no means of making any use of it. He had represented the matter very strongly to the Government that he must have tanks provided at the hospital.

Dr. CANTLIE asked whether is was possible to deal with the water in the water tanks.

The PRESIDENT—The tanks are not in connection with Pokfolum.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—I may say now that steps have been taken experimentally for the purpose of treating the water at Pokfolum reservoir with alum.

Dr. CANTLIE—Is the experiment likely to be successful.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—That is one of those questions I would rather answer next week.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL said that neither before nor since his arrival here had the matter been lost sight of and he assured the Board that whatever it was possible to do should be done.

Mr. FRANCIS said he should be pleased to second Dr. Cantlie's proposals that the public be informed of some method of remedying the condition of the water supply and that the Government be requested to obtain a supply of alum for distribution to any one who applied for it.

The PRESIDENT—What quantity of alum do you propose to supply to each person? If a person comes and says "I want a hundred-weight?"

Dr. CANTLIE—If he was going to purify the whole of the water of Hongkong, I should let him have it; if he only wants it for his own household he will get a much less quantity.

The PRESIDENT—What proportion do you propose to allow each household per month?

Dr. CANTLIE—Speaking roughly, about six ounces, but the Government analyst will be able to give us the exact information.

Mr. FRANCIS—The Government officials entrusted with the distribution will use their discretion in the matter.

The PRESIDENT proposed that a special meeting be called next Wednesday for the purpose of considering the Pokfolum water supply and the remedy for its present condition.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—I think we agreed that certain questions should be formulated which I was to be requested to answer. I should like those questions written down.

Mr. FRANCIS—The first question I want answered and the first question the public wants answered is—what is the cause of the present condition of the water?

Dr. CANTLIE—The questions I propose to put are:—How soon can the filter beds be got ready? Is it impossible to turn the Tytam supply into the Pokfolum pipes? If so can the Surveyor-General prescribe any other means for giving a proper water supply?

Mr. FRANCIS—I should like to add to that, that the Surveyor-General be asked to make a report as to the cause of the defects of the present water supply.

Dr. CANTLIE—I should like to ask Mr. Francis if he has any idea what is the cause of the present condition of the water.

Mr. FRANCIS said there was a very wide-spread belief that some person had run off the water or a considerable quantity of it from the Pokfolum reservoir for the purpose of cleaning it out before any adequate measure had been made for a supply to take its place. He did not think the Sanitary Board was entitled to ask these questions but if the Surveyor-General offered to give information the Board and the public wanted to know what was the cause of this extraordinary condition of the water.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL said the asking for a report was rather too much like an instruction. It seemed rather a mixing up of matters to put questions and to ask for a report also.

Mr. FRANCIS said his idea was to ask the Surveyor-General to report on the whole question as a matter of courtesy.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL said so far as his knowledge of public business went it would be irregular for him to give a report. If the Board required a report, the proper course was to inform the Government, who would call upon the Surveyor-General for a report.

Mr. FRANCIS said he quite agreed with that, but he thought the Surveyor-General had offered this information. If they were going to meet to discuss this question next week on the understanding that it was extremely problematical whether they would get any report, their meeting was practically useless.

The PRESIDENT—We are going to meet to discuss the remedy for the present state. I do not care myself how it occurred and I don't think the public care a hang about the cause so long as they get clean water.

Mr. FRANCIS said it was an extremely pleasant manner of slurring over blunders by leaving all enquiry as to cause and contenting themselves with trying to put matters right now.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—May I ask whether it is in the province of this Board to pass censure on any Government official or department before any enquiry has been made?

Mr. FRANCIS—The palpable fact remains that the water has been ruined.

The PRESIDENT—What the public wants to know is when and how it is going to be remedied. If any one wants to make an attack on any Government department they can do so, but I don't see that is the province of this Board to do so.

Mr. FRANCIS—Then the sooner this Board is put an end to the better.

The PRESIDENT—If you think so you had better propose it at once.

Dr. CANTLIE then proposed that the Surveyor-General be asked to give the Board what information he could with regard to the question he had read out and that a meeting be held that day week to receive the information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL promised he would reply to the questions as early as possible.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE CITY REFUSE.

The SECRETARY laid on the table the correspondence which had passed between the Colonial Secretary and the Sanitary Superintendent with reference to the disposal of the City refuse and said the correspondence had been circulated among the members of the Board. There was a minute on this correspondence by Mr. Francis in which he stated he did not see how this matter came to be referred to the Sanitary Superintendent by the Colonial Secretary. The matter had already been given an opinion on by the Board, who made a recommendation to the Government. The Sanitary Superintendent was a servant of the Board and if he was at liberty to give an opinion in opposition to the recommendation of the Board, the sooner the Board was disposed of and Mr. McCallum put at the head of sanitary matters the better. He did not agree in any way with the recommendations made by Mr. McCallum. He did not think he was aware of the number of people living near the place where he suggested transporting the rubbish to. There was also a minute by the President to the effect that if Mr. Francis had seen Mr. McCallum's report on the sanitary condition of Kowloon in 1885 he would not have accused him of being ignorant of the number of people living on the peninsula. Mr. Francis either knew or assumed that the city refuse was capable of giving off offensive gases, that these gases would escape from the refuse and would be wafted to a considerable distance and would have an injurious effect on those they came in contact with. To sanitarians these were points of practical importance and doubtless Mr. Francis would explain them to the Board if he knew them to be facts. If he only assumed them to be so then it would be only a waste of valuable time to discuss them.

Mr. FRANCIS said owing to the way in which these papers were circulated, several of the members had seen them before his minute was put on them and therefore some little explanation was necessary. This question as to the disposal of the city refuse came before the Board and Dr. Cantlie and Mr. Ede were appointed to examine the sites on Mount Davis and Green Island where the city refuse was destroyed. For years past there had been bitter complaints as to the injurious effect the destruction of the rubbish in these parts had on the health of the population of the colony. Dr. Cantlie and Mr. Ede reported on the matter and recommended that a destructor be obtained and the city refuse burnt in it. That recommendation was adopted by the Board and sent to the Government. Shortly afterwards Mr. McCallum returned to the Colony and naturally with the knowledge and experience he had gained in England the Government wished to have his opinion on the subject. Instead of, as would have been the proper course, the Government referring the papers back to the Board for them to ask the opinion of Mr. McCallum, the Colonial Secretary referred to Mr. McCallum independently of the Board and he with the Colonial Surgeon, the Harbour Master, and two or three other people were requested to give their opinion upon a matter which the Board had already given their opinion upon and made a recommendation to the Board. The Government then wrote in to the Board and asked them if they had any objection to the course proposed by Mr. McCallum. He was not going to move any resolution on the matter as he thought it would be sufficient to call attention to what was a very grave irregularity. Mr. McCallum's proposal was that instead of going to the expense of $32,000 for the purchase of a destructor the whole of the city refuse should be taken over to the other side to a bay close to Yaumati where there was very shallow water, deposited there, and after it had risen to the height of two or three feet be covered over and trees planted on it. Mr. McCallum said in his report that the only valid objection that could be raised against this was that it might prove injurious to health and he went on to say there were only a few squatters residing there and no leaseholders. Now it seemed to him that past experience showed that the creation of a rubbish-heap in any part of the Colony was a grave nuisance. With reference to what Mr. McCallum said about there only being a few squatters near the spot he (Mr. Francis) had asked Mr. Denison to make a plan, count the houses, and estimate the population at the part where it was proposed to deposit the rubbish. He took a point in the centre along the proposed site and drew a circle half a mile in radius. Within that he counted 410 houses and he estimated the population at 3,000 while there was in the bay a permanent boating population of 1,000 and within a short distance over the border in Chinese territory were a number of thickly populated villages. To deposit the rubbish in such a place would be an intolerable nuisance and it was the duty of the Sanitary Board not simply to look after the health of the wealthy residents but to watch over the poorest Chinese inhabitant and so long as they had any doubt as to the healthiness of anything proposed they had no right whatever to make an experiment. There could be no doubt that the most effective way of getting rid of the refuse was by means of the destructor. He proposed therefore that the Government be informed that the Board cannot approve of the method submitted to them of dealing with the refuse but adhere to their original recommendation.

The PRESIDENT said as Mr. Francis had spoken in defence of the Chinese squatters it was only right to mention that these squatters were making that bay as great a pest as was Aberdeen was already. If the proposal of Mr. McCallum were accepted a tract of land would be reclaimed which in ten years time would be very valuable to the Colony. He thought the danger of depositing the rubbish there had been very much exaggerated. The rubbish would not be exposed, as every time a boat load was deposited a boat load of surface mud would be sent over it so that it would be impossible for any escape to take place.

Dr. CANTLIE said that we wanted an outlet for the population of Hongkong and Kowloon was the place to look to. If we deposited rubbish over there it would be impossible to get people to live there. Whether the rubbish was the cause or not, every case of sickness that took place over there would certainly be put down to that. He advocated the use of a destructor as the best means of disposing of the rubbish.

The PRESIDENT asked Dr. Cantlie if he had any experience of these destructors.

Dr. CANTLIE said he had seen them at work.

The PRESIDENT said that according to Mr. McCallum's experience they were not at all satisfactory.

Mr. FRANCIS urged the Board to agree to his resolution. He thought it was plain that by depositing the rubbish at Kowloon they would be establishing a nuisance.

Dr. CANTLIE said he did not see what the Board could do except uphold their previous recommendation; otherwise they would be stultifying themselves. He seconded Mr. Francis' proposition.

The ACTING REGISTRAR-GENERAL said they had so many arguments on both sides before them that he thought the matter should be allowed to stand over till the next meeting to give them time for consideration rather than call upon them to give their decision at once.

Dr. CANTLIE seconded this proposition and it was carried unanimously.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday the 29th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE WATER SUPPLY.

The following correspondence was laid on the table of the Sanitary Board yesterday:—

DR. HARTIGAN TO THE ACTING SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Hermitage West,
May 15th, 1889.

F. A. Cooper, Esq., Acting Surveyor-General,
Hongkong.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the fact that during the greater portion of the last three months the sole water-supply to the houses along the Caine Road and vicinity, including my residence, has been a brown liquid which may by courtesy be called "water," but might certainly be more aptly described as a strong decoction of mud. It is unnecessary to point out to a Sanitary Engineer that such a supply is totally unfit for drinking purposes, and even for ordinary household use is most unsuitable, and as a cleansing agent practically useless.

Hitherto I have made no complaint, understanding that certain improvements were being carried out at the Pokfulam reservoir, but the matter is now becoming serious, and is not more personal inconvenience but a public danger. I venture therefore to hope that you will give it your early and earnest consideration.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HARTIGAN, M.D.,
Diplmt. State Medicine.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR-GENERAL TO DR. HARTIGAN.

Public Works Department,
15th May, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date *re* water supply. I very much regret that the recent heavy rain, occurring after a prolonged drought, has caused the water to become unusually muddy.

The construction of filter beds is contemplated, which will no doubt very much improve the water, but until these are constructed, I am afraid nothing can be done to clear the water unless private consumers filter it on their own premises.

I may add that a weak solution of alum precipitates a large proportion of the matter in suspension in a very short time.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. COOPER,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Dr. Hartigan.

DR. HARTIGAN TO THE ACTING SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Hongkong, 16th May,

F. A. Cooper, Esq., Acting Surveyor General.

SIR,—In your reply to my letter of yesterday's date *re* water supply, you state that the recent heavy rain has caused the water to become unusually muddy, that the construction of filter beds is contemplated and that until these are constructed nothing can be done to clear the water unless private consumers filter it on their own premises, and you finally suggest the use of alum as a precipitant. Filtration on the premises is, as you must be aware, practically impossible, except in quantities sufficient only for table use. I may also remark that ordinary filters were never intended for muddy water and, if used for such, very soon become choked and useless.

Alum certainly improves the appearance, but not the quality of the water. It has been used in this house for some time, and found by no means satisfactory. It is now about a fortnight since we had any heavy rains; during my residence in the Colony I have never previously seen the Pokfulam water in a dirty condition

more than a day or so after the cessation of the rain. There must therefore be some cause of recent origin to account for the present increased and prolonged pollution. I may also be permitted to point out that the rainy season has not yet commenced, so that if nothing can be done, on your own showing, the water, bad as it is acknowledged to be now, must necessarily be rendered more impure during the coming months, until finally it becomes liquid mud. Am I then to understand that consumers now being supplied from the Pokfulam Reservoir are to be given water of the present or worse quality during an indefinite period?

Awaiting your reply,

I am &c.,

WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

DR. HARTIGAN TO THE ACTING SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Hongkong, May 20th, 1889.

The Acting Surveyor General.

SIR,—I sent a letter to your office before 10 a.m. on May 16th to which no answer has been received.

The matter is one of urgency, in the present condition of the Pokfulam water supply.

May I request a reply to the question contained in my communication at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR-GENERAL TO DR. HARTIGAN.

Public Works Department,
20th May, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour, in reply to yours of the 16th and 20th instant, to state that all that can be done will be done to improve the Pokfulum water supply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. COOPER,
pro Surveyor-General.

Dr. Hartigan.

DR. HARTIGAN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889.

H. MacCallum, Esq., Secretary, Sanitary Board.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will lay the accompanying correspondence before the members of the Sanitary Board, at their meeting this day. The subject of water-supply is one of such acknowledged importance that I have no hesitation in asking the Board to give it their best attention, and to urge most strongly on the Government the absolute necessity of taking immediate steps to remedy so crying an evil as this correspondence discloses. No public company would be permitted by the Government to distribute water to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom such as is now being supplied "by authority" from the Reservoir at Pokfulam. A remedy can be found, the application may entail some trouble, but certainly presents no insuperable difficulty. My question to the Surveyor General, to which I have got no satisfactory answer, is: "Are we to be supplied for an indefinite period with filthy water?" If the Pokfulam supply cannot be improved quickly (and six months is, I believe, the time mentioned), the Tytam water can be temporarily distributed by junction with the existing mains or in other such manner as engineers can suggest. For those on levels higher than Tytam can supply, provisional means for filtering the comparatively small quantity of Pokfulam water required might be adopted.

The Government are responsible for its present disgraceful condition. They should be called upon to provide a remedy. A strong resolution to this effect, emanating from the only Sanitary authority in the Colony, will, even if ignored by the Government, encourage long-suffering consumers to persevere in their efforts for redress, and strengthen the position of their representatives when advocating their claims in Council.—I am &c.,

WILLIAM HARTIGAN, M.D.,
Diplmt. State Medicine.

SUPREME COURT.

22nd May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE, ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

OST AND ANOTHER v. McBREEN.

The hearing of this case was resumed.

Mr. Webber was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Wilson (of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's) for the defendant.

Jane Frances McBreen, recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—My husband took me to his house in Spring Gardens on the 18th July, 1884, the day before I signed the deed of separation. I remained in the house for about half an hour. We then left and came down to the Court. When I got to the Court I met the amah with the child. We had been gone so long that she had come to look for us.

Lum Akwai, examined by Mr. Webber, said—I have known Mrs. McBreen for about twenty years. After she returned from Singapore the first time I used to often go and see her. She had a young child and I used to go there and nurse it. I have seen Mr. McBreen come to his wife's house several times. I remember his coming there in July, 1884. He stayed some time and then they both left in a 'ricksha. I looked after the child while they were out. They were gone for a considerable time and I went to look for them. I met them coming towards the Court from the direction of Wanchai.

Mr. Wilson said there were only one or two facts to which he wished to call the attention of his Lordship in this case. He submitted that it had been clearly proved that Mrs. McBreen, before signing of the deed of separation, was pregnant and that she concealed that fact from the defendant otherwise he would not have entered into it. That concealment amounted to misrepresentation and was sufficient to justify the defendant in his subsequent action. He further submitted that they had proved, and the proof was such as would be considered satisfactory in any divorce court, that Mrs. McBreen was not living in Singapore in a chaste and proper manner.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Wilson stated that Mrs. McBreen actually committed adultery there or that she was not living a chaste life.

Mr. Wilson said they had proved both. It was in evidence that she was in the habit of receiving men in her room and also that she was keeping a house of ill fame. The defendant by this action had been placed in a very serious position and he confidently left the case in the hands of his Lordship.

Mr. Webber said he thought it had been clearly shown that defendant had treated his wife in anything but the way he should have done. He had spent her money and had been guilty of intrigues with other women. The differences that had arisen between the plaintiff and defendant had been caused by his writing improper letters to other men's wives and living generally a life of profligacy and adultery. He had married the woman and having spent her last cent, he ill-used her in every way and finally made an agreement which he never kept. Mrs. McBreen then went to Singapore and endeavoured to get a living for herself and her children. Having been in that line of business before, she took a refreshment room and through ignorance she did not seem to have properly construed the law. There was no doubt that she had evaded the licensing laws and probably the house had been visited by immoral men of the stamp of the second witness produced by McBreen. What was the kind of evidence by which the defence sought to prove that this woman had been unfaithful to her husband? The first witness was a harlot, a notorious harlot, whose only reason for leaving Singapore was because she could not get a living there at her infamous trade. It was on the evidence of a woman of this kind and of that of a man of the stamp of Dawson that they were asked to condemn his client. Dawson was not even able to say anything unfavourable of Mrs. McBreen's character. He said so far as he knew personally she might have been chaste. After the defendant had failed to carry out his first agreement, Mrs. McBreen came back from Singapore. She went at once to McBreen and asked him to support her and her children. McBreen himself said that when he married her he never took the trouble to enquire how many children she had. He (Mr. Webber) could quite believe that. The only enquiry McBreen made no doubt, was as to how many dollars she possessed. Finally this deed of separation was executed between the two parties. After having made that agreement the defendant shortly began to make endeavours to get out of it. The first thing he did was to make the excuse that owing to the fall in the rate of exchange he was unable to make the increased payments he had covenanted to do. Mr. Ost in his desire to zealously perform his duties as a trustee went and saw McBreen and doubtless threatened to speak to his superior about the matter. This was what the defendant called having pressure brought to bear on him. But what was the real reason why the defendant was unable to pay? It was because he had another woman living with him and he was also keeping the prostitute whom he had called as a witness, and therefore he could not afford to pay. Then a child was born and when the defendant was asked to support it he said the child was not his and wanted to reduce the allowance to $10 per month. With regard to the interview defendant had with his wife in Spring Gardens the night before the signing of the deed of separation he submitted that the evidence of this woman Akwai corroborated very materially the story told by Mrs. McBreen. He submitted that McBreen deliberately perjured himself for the purpose of evading a lawful claim on him, when he went into the box and swore that his wife had never gone with him to his house in Spring Gardens in July, 1884, but there was no doubt that the child born in Singapore was the result of that interview. He submitted that his lordship could not find for the defendant on such evidence as had been produced; the evidence of a harlot who was in the pay of the defendant and of a man of the stamp of Dawson, who left Singapore under very peculiar circumstances and who while the case was proceeding was staying with McBreen and doubtless arranging with him the story he was to tell. The defence had brought evidence, not such as a divorce court would look at but such as any jury would laugh at, and he asked for a verdict against the defendant.

Judgment was reserved.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS,

BEFORE MR. FIELDING CLARKE, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

ALLEGED PIRACY.

Wong Sun and Tung Yi were charged with being concerned with others not in custody in the piracy of a junk off Cape Collinson on the 29th March.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. A. J. Leach) prosecuted.

The Jurors were:—Messrs. A. J. do Rozario, Oscar Wegener, G. Fenwick, A. A. dos Remedios, A. G. Botelho, K. A. Chinoy, and E. L. Collingwood.

The Acting Attorney-General said the facts of the case were as follows. On the 29th March a junk left Hongkong and at 10 p.m. they were off Cape Collinson, where they saw a junk and two small boats coming towards them. The men in the boats called out to know what the junk people had on board and were told kerosine. About ten men then came on board and the people were put below and battened down and afterwards put ashore on Ko Chau. Here the master of the junk got a fishing boat and came to Hongkong and made a report to the Police. On board the junk at the time it was attacked, besides the kerosine, were two bottles of rubine, a kind of dye, and eight or nine days after the first prisoner was arrested with the two bottles in his possession and he was identified by the master of the junk as one of the men who assisted in the piracy. The second prisoner was afterwards arrested and identified.

After hearing the evidence and the statements of the prisoners, the jury unanimously acquitted them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

WEATHER FORECASTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Barometer's suggestion in your issue of this morning will be endorsed by many of your readers. The system of publishing daily weather forecasts has been adopted by that very useful and energetic institution, the Manila Observatory, which seems to be more alive than the Hongkong Observatory. Actually situated on a mount it might be supposed, judging from its work, that the latter existed in a sleepy hollow.

May I make another suggestion? Why do the meteorological returns contain no record of the maximum and minimum temperature? This information is given in Messrs. Falconer and Co.'s daily record, but the same scientific accuracy can hardly be looked for there as may reasonably be looked for in the returns of a fully equipped observatory. It is no more interesting or useful to know what the temperature may be at ten o'clock and four o'clock than at eleven and five o'clock, but the maximum and minimum give us something definite and final. I would also ask why monthly returns, similar to those that used to be compiled at the Hospital before the Observatory came into existence, cannot be issued by the latter institution. Students of meteorology are in some respects worse off now than we were before we had an Observatory.—I am, yours, etc.,

THERMOMETER.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

SUMMARY OF THE "KWANG-PAO."

18th May.

The leading article of to-day enjoins people to make proper use of money and to avoid reckless and lavish expenditure on different freaks and vices. Each one should strive, the writer says, at realising the true value of money and at understanding how best to utilise it.

At Fatshan a tree of great age was blown down by the heavy gale that passed over the place a few days back. A pedlar who was going by sustained heavy injuries.

Whilst two coolies were carrying a heavy beam one of them slipped and fell. The beam wounded him in several places.

The gentry in the P'an-yu district have petitioned the Magistrate to issue orders that the natives of two villages in his jurisdiction should not be permitted to observe the dragon boat festival as they are a rowdy lot and invariably give rise to trouble.

A thief having snatched a parcel containing money from a foot passenger ran away. It was suspected, on board a boat at anchor. The pursuers went on board and demanded the money. But a fight ensued in which one of the boat-people got killed.

Great anxiety prevailed at Shao-ch'ing on account of the rise of the water.

Two men who tendered counterfeit coins were arrested and on examination threw the blame upon a certain Hu, for whose arrest orders have been issued.

A man and woman finding it impossible to be joined together in marriage come to the decision of dying together. The woman was the first to take a dose of opium, an example which the man promptly followed. The woman, however, was brought back to life, as she had taken the thin opium, but the man, who swallowed the sediment, succumbed.

A Buddhist priest was the cause of much amusement in a pawnshop where he went to pledge several pieces of ladies' underclothing. The venerable gentleman was so chaffed that he had to get away.

20th May.

The editor again advises in a leading article his readers to forsake the vice of opium smoking, as it leads to sure loss of health, loss of energy and spirits. The habit when once contracted is so difficult to abandon that its first allurements should be bravely resisted. Some will aver that opium is a tonic, and others that the habit is difficult to break off, but these excuses should not be allowed to affect good resolutions.

The Viceroy has issued orders to the wei-yuan of the Mint that the new cash must be issued on the 26th of this moon.

The Commissioner of Finance has notified the various Magistrates that military graduates arriving at Canton on their way to Peking must apply to him for the amount allotted for their passage money.

A notorious pirate at Shunte is endeavouring to raise black mail to the amount of $200 on each passenger boat.

Two Po-ko-piu lottery gamblers were arrested at Honam a few days back.

A man in a state of intoxication killed his wife.

A man dreamt of a departed friend of his, a barber, when to his intense surprise he found the next morning his head clean shaved.

A husband went in pursuit of his wife, who had been kidnapped and sold at Singapore. He succeeded in discovering her whereabouts and in obtaining her release.

The river at Chao-ch'ing has been rising very fast these last few days and fears of an inundation are entertained.

At Lionchow a great epidemic of measles prevails among children.

A grand service took place on the 17th in the Honam temple. A large concourse of women and children filled the grounds.

In Kuli Shan two immense serpents were seen having a sharp fight. Both of them were shortly afterwards found dead, covered all over with bruises.

SAIGON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

19th May.

I am sorry pressure of business prevented me from writing more fully about the festivities of the 5th inst. The most interesting features were the Regatta and the public ball in the Government Gardens.

The Regatta consisted of six events, and went off very creditably. The rowing of the Navy boats was really excellent. Very interesting was the race of three Cambodian piroques, manned by at least 50 oarsmen each, who went at a splendid rate through the water, uttering the most tremendous yells, much to the amusement of the spectators. The race for Annamite sampans was also good; ten boats entered and showed great speed. The course was from the gunboat *Alouette* in front of the Messageries Fluviales Office to another gunboat lying abreast of the Arsenal and back, and the time chosen, 4.30 p.m., coincided with slack water.

In the evening there was a brilliant illumination and reception at Government House, when a Cambodian orchestra and the dancing girls of King Norodom performed before M. Richaud and a distinguished assembly. In the garden were erected Annamite and Chinese theatres, the latter being illuminated with the electric light. There was also a pavilion for dancing, where M. Richaud and his suite went through a quadrille.

Every one here is sorry that M. Richaud has been recalled; and from Tonquin, I hear, a telegram has been forwarded expressing the indignation and regret of the residents at the uncalled-for change. M. Richaud has made himself highly popular, which cannot be said of his successor M. Piquet, who is now in Pondicherry.

We are suffering under the burden of tremendous heat. The longed-for rain will not fall, although there is thunder every day.

Rice, our most important commodity, and chief export, has greatly risen in price, and fears are entertained as to the next crop.

CHINKIANG.

15th May.

The settlement of the Foreign claims resulting from the late riot was completed to-day. Her Majesty's Consul handed over to claimants as follows:—Native Bank Orders in Shanghai Tls. payable to bearer, half the amount claimed. The balance in two instalments, viz., payable on the 11th August and 7th November. Interest bearing at the rate of 10 per cent.

The commission has accepted and adjusted many of the claims in a very satisfactory manner, and all the small claims were paid in full and on demand.

The first cricket match of the season was played on the ground of the Chinkiang Cricket Club yesterday. A team from H.M.S. *Swift*, assembled to give battle with the willow against a team of the Chinkiang Eleven. The ground was in beautiful order, and just sufficient sunshine to gladden the hearts of the cricketers and others present. The local team lost by five wickets.—*Mercury* correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

The exertions of the railway servants do not seem as yet to have been wholly equal to the suppression of abuses on the part of official travellers. Generals and Taotais alike fancied they could make a convenience of the railway free of charge, but by dint of constant pressure most of them now pay. But there are important exceptions. A short time ago one notorious official, presuming on high protection, sent for the special saloon carriage, of which he took entire possession for a journey to Fongshan and back, filling the compartments with his attendants to the exclusion of all other travellers, and for this the *ta jen* refused to pay a cent. When their tickets were demanded by the Chinese guards the servants of the official assaulted them. It is remarked as curious how these things run in families. The official traveller who was the occasion of a *fracas* at the Tientsin Station some months ago was brother to the official now referred to, and the servant who assaulted the English guard on the former occasion was brother to the one who assaulted the Chinese guard the other day. Like master like man. Family peculiarities of this kind deserve no quarter.

Those engaged in destroying the railway bridge are now making rapid progress. As the work proceeds they gain experience, and with the aid of several powerful screw jacks have drawn thirty-one piles. Their difficulties, it is said, will not be now very great until they begin upon the caissons.—*Chinese Times.*

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the above company was held on the 17th April, when the report and accounts were passed. The report is as follows:—Your directors have pleasure in submitting the accounts for the year 1888. They consider them satisfactory, having regard to the increased price of coal, and the extra discount allowed according to scale of consumption of gas. The rate of exchange still rules very low, the loss during the year under review being £4,209 13s. 4d. The amount available for dividend, £9,685 14s. 11d., your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—£6,379 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (£3,827 8s. of which has been paid as an interim dividend), £1,594 15s. as a bonus at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum (both free of income-tax), leaving £1,711 19s. 11d. to be carried forward. During the current year one or two additions will be made to your system of mains, from which your manager anticipates an increased consumption of gas. His reports, recently received, have been quite satisfactory, and he continues to give the board entire satisfaction.

Mr. C. R. Mead was re-elected a director, and the retiring auditor Mr. J. C. Bolton, was re-appointed.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Melbourne*, from Marseilles 21st April, with the London mail of the 19th idem, arrived here yesterday morning. The subjoined telegrams are taken from Ceylon and Indian papers:—

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, 3rd May.

The cross-examination yesterday of Mr. Parnell by Sir R. Webster was minute and far reaching. Mr. Parnell expressed his ignorance of or palliated the extremist views of many of the Americans and Irishmen with whom he had been associated and was unable to recollect much in connection therewith. He admitted that his denunciations of outrages had sometimes been inadequate.

LONDON, 5th May.

At yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Commission Mr. Parnell condemned the more violent speeches that had been made by Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien, also the advocacy of all physical force. He admitted having declared in the House of Commons what was not true, namely, that secret societies in Ireland had ceased to exist. This he did to mislead the House of Commons and prevent the passing of the Coercion Bill in 1881.

LONDON, 8th May.

Sir Richard Webster's cross-examination of Mr. Parnell was concluded yesterday. Mr. Parnell explained that his allusion in the House of Commons to secret societies having ceased to exist referred solely to ribbonism.

IMPRISONED IRISH MEMBERS TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

LONDON, 7th May.

Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Harrington, who are at present undergoing terms of imprisonment for offences under the Crimes Act, have been brought from jail to London to give evidence before the Parnell Commission. Mr. Harrington insisted on wearing his prison clothes.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE.

LONDON, 5th May.

Sir Charles Dilke has gone on a political tour in the Forest of Dean. It is believed that this presages his return to public life.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, 4th May.

Paris is thronged with visitors who have arrived for the grand Exhibition, the opening festival of which takes place on the 6th instant. The streets already present a most animated appearance, and general preparations are being made for fêtes to be held to-morrow and on Monday. The League of Patriots have announced that they will abstain from all acts that would be calculated to compromise the success of the Exhibition.

CONTEMPLATED INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4th May.

Many arrests of Armenians have been made, and the Turkish authorities are searching the churches and convents at Van for clues to an insurrection which it is feared is contemplated.

DEATH OF COUNT TOLSTOI.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7th May.

Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, who introduced the late scheme of local government reform in Russia is dead.

THE TURKISH MISSION TO ZANZIBAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7th May.

The Porte has ordered the Turkish Mission to be stopped which was about to be sent to Zanzibar.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL'S MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.

BOMBAY, 4th May.

Lord Colin Campbell denies the accuracy of the reports in the home papers by last mail, concerning his matrimonial troubles; he considers it unlikely his solicitor made the statements he is reported to have done, as he must have been cognisant of the fact that all litigation between Lord and Lady Colin was definitely at an end.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

LONDON, 5th May.

Sir Roper Lethbridge has secured priority on the 31st instant for a motion he will bring forward in the House of Commons on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India.

THE FISCAL SYSTEM IN INDIA.

LONDON, 7th May.

In the House of Commons last night Sir J. Gorst, in reply to a question, said that Mr. Samuel Smith's resolution condemning the fiscal system in India had been forwarded to Lord Lansdowne. A despatch from Lord Cross regarding the same would, he said, follow afterwards.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—

New Malwa	$560 per picul, allce. of [4 to 5¼ catties.
Old Malwa	$580 per picul, allce. of [4 to 5¼ catties.
Older Malwa	$600 per picul, allce. of [4½ to 7 catties.
Patna (New)	$512½ to 515 per chest.
Benares (New)	$507½

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0¼
Bank Bills, on demand	3/0¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/0½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/0¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/1½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3.81
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3.89
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	74
Credits, 60 days' sight	75
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	223¾
Bank, on demand	224½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	223¾
Bank, on demand	224½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72¼
Private, 30 days' sight	73¼
SOVEREIGNS	6.50

SHARES.

Company.	Paid up.	Quotations.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai.	$125	174 p. ct. pm.
New Oriental	£10	£10½
China Borneo	$50	$60, nom.
China Sugar	$100	$227
Chinese Loan '84 B.	$500	8 p. ct. prem., nom.
Chinese Loan '84 C.	$500	5 p. ct. prem., nom.
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	11 p. ct. prem., nom.
Cruickshank & Co.	$50	$50
Darvel Bay Trading.	$8	$13½
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	$25	$35
Green Island Cement	$5	$14, new iss., sellers
Hall & Holtz C. Co.	Tls. 50	Tls. 25
H. Brick & Cement	$12.50	$28, cum new call
H. & C. Bakery	$50	$85
Hongkong & C. Gas.	£10	$130
H. Dairy Farm	$10	$13½
H. Electric Light	$2	$8
H. H. L. Tramways	$50	260 p. ct. prem.
Hongkong Ice	$25	$128
H. & K. Wharf & G.	$100	$195
H. Steam Laundry	$50	
Hongkong Rope	$50	$120, nom.
H. & W. Dock	$125	85 p. ct. prem.
Hotels—		
Austin Arms	$20	2½ p. ct. pm., sellers
Hongkong Hotel	$100	$220, buyers
Do. Debentures	$500	$501
Peak Hotel	$15	$29
Insurances—		
Canton	$50	$132½
China Fire	$20	$90
China Traders'	$25	$82
Chinese Insurance	$200	$165, nom.
Hongkong Fire	$50	$395, sellers
North-China	£50	Tls. 340
Singapore	$20	$14, sales
Straits Fire	$20	$18
Straits Marine	$20	$21, nom.
Union	$25	$102½
Yangtsze	£25	Tls. 97½
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm't	$50	$129
Richmond Terrace	$100	$200
Shanghai Land	Tls. 20	Tls. 20
West Point Buildg.	$40	$56, sellers
Luzon Sugar	$100	$108
Mining—		
Charbonnages	$131.58	$700
Jelebu	$5	$7½
Punjom	$10	$25, sellers
Perak Sugar	Tls. 50	Tls. 18
Planting—		
East Borneo	$25	$57
Labuk	$10	$15
Songei Koyah	$25	$48
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 200
Shanghai Water	£20	£29
Steamship Coys.—		
China & Manila	$50	$140, nom.
China Shippers'	£13	par, nom.
Douglas	$50	$83, sales
H., Canton, & M.	$20	175 p. ct. pm., nom.
Indo-China	£10	2½ p. ct. pm., sellers
Steam Launch	$30	200 p. ct. pm., sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	$100	165 p. ct. prem.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

May 22nd.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.93
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.89
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.85
Thermometer—9 A.M.	80
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—4 P.M.	79
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—Maximum	81
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	78

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st May, 1889, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	29.78	46	—	N	1	b	—
Tokio	29.52	—	—	S	6	—	—
Nagasaki	29.93	69	75	SW	4	c	—
Shanghai	29.91	63	93	NNE	2	o p	—
Amoy	29.90	74	72	NE	1	o r	—
Hongkong	29.83	80	78	SE	1	o	—
Haiphong	29.90	84	77	E	1	c	—
Bolinao	29.86	81	60	WSW	2	b	—
Manila	29.91	86	75	WSW	3	b	—

22nd May, 1889, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	29.80	49	70	WNW	1	c	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.84	50	70	SW	1	b	—
Shanghai	29.92	63	92	NNW	1	c	—
Amoy	29.85	75	90	SW	1	o	0.81
Hongkong	29.90	79	88	-	0	o	1.43
Haiphong	29.91	78	91	SE	3	o d	—
Bolinao	29.91	81	60	SE	3	c	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The barometer has fallen in the North and has risen in the South and gradients are very gentle. Overcast, damp, and cooler weather prevails.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 22nd May, 1889.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day, at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.90	29.82
Temperature	80	79	77
Humidity	78	88	95
Direction of wind	S.E.	—	—
Force of wind	1	0	0
Weather	o.	o.	o.
Rain	—	1.43	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit at the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).
7.—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 22nd May, 1889.

NEWS FOR THE FRENCH MAIL.

HONGKONG.

The short interval which has elapsed since the despatch of the last mail has not been eventful. On the 18th May an extraordinary meeting of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company Limited was held, at which special resolutions to enable the Company to increase its capital to $1,600,000 by the issue of 40,000 new shares of $20 each, such shares to be allotted to shareholders on the register on 7th June at a premium of $15 per share, were passed. An extraordinary meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held on the 21st May, when a special resolution enabling the Company to reduce its capital was passed. A passenger by the steamer *Changsha*, from Australia, named John Ferdinand Lemm, was arrested on board on the 18th May on suspicion of being a man who is wanted on a charge of embezzling £2,200 from the Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, and was released on the 21st under a writ of *habeas corpus* by the Acting Chief Justice, there being no tittle of evidence against him, and his appearance being directly the opposite of the description given of the man for whom he was mistaken. The arrest was made owing to Lemm having taken his passage under the name of Graham. Further correspondence on the proposal to lay a direct cable between Singapore and Hongkong has been published, the Eastern Extension Company now offering to lay it *viâ* British North Borneo. The Chamber of Commerce still oppose the payment of a subsidy by the Colony. Mr. Samuel Brown, the new Surveyor-General, arrived here on the 18th May by the O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*. A heavy thunderstorm broke over the Colony on the 19th May; a house in Wellington Street was struck by lightning, and some damage was done through landslips, but there was no loss of life. A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 22nd, when there was a long discussion on the Pokfulam Water Supply.

General Edwards C.B., has received intimation that he will probably be ordered to proceed to Australia shortly to inspect the land forces of the various Colonies.

Mr. Samuel Brown, the new Surveyor-General, arrived on Saturday by the O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*. His appointment in succession to the Hon. J. M. Price, retired, is notified in the *Gazette*.

The numerous friends of Captain Metcalfe, the well known commander of the good ship *Oceanic*, will learn with much interest that he is retiring from the service, this being his last voyage to China. Captain Metcalfe assumed command of the *Oceanic* in December, 1877, and has run her with great care and success during the long period of 11½ years.

Information has been received from the Mines by the directors of the Punjom Mining Company to the effect that in the drifts the prospects have improved, and that an outcrop of quartz three feet thick has been found from which ten tons were worked, samples of which gave in the pan from one to two ounces of free gold.

Two lots of Crown land at Kowloon Point were on the 21st inst. sold by auction by Mr. J. Sampson, the Government Surveyor. Both lots were bought by Hon. C. P. Chater, on behalf of the Hongkong Land Investment Company, for $34,525 and $30,025 respectively, the price in each case being $25 above the upset price.

Regulations made by the Governor under Section 3 of the Licensing Consolidation Ordinance, and published in Saturday's *Gazette*, provide that every license to an undertaker of Chinese funerals should be issued subject to the condition that every grave be a depth throughout of not less than six English feet from the ordinary surface of the ground to the uppermost side of the corpse or coffin therein deposited.

Another limited liability company was registered in this colony on the 21st inst. The Marinburk Furniture Company, Limited, has been formed to take over the business conducted by Mr. J. Marinburk, who will act as their manager. In addition to manufacturing furniture of every possible description, the Company will also supply timber for house-building purposes, such as doors, window sashes, jambs, flooring, &c., also fittings for ships, and will supply timber of all sizes to the public. A suitable site for the factory has been secured, and it will be expressly fitted up for the purpose, with all the latest machinery, steam saw mills, &c., and all the wood used for manufacturing purposes will be seasoned by process of steam.

Hongkong was visited by a very heavy storm early on Sunday morning, the 19th inst. The storm commenced about half-past four o'clock with a tremendous peal of thunder and raged without intermission until about six o'clock, after which hour, although heavy rain continued till considerably later, it abated somewhat in violence. During the storm a house in Wellington Street, No. 51, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, but luckily no loss of life occurred. A slight landslip also occurred on the Peak Road above the Albany and some small ones on the Bowen and Kennedy Roads. Considerable damage was done in various places to the telegraph wires, the Central Police Station, during the whole of the day, being unable to communicate with any of the other stations. At Stonecutter's Island the guardhouse near the Powder Magazine was struck, and dismantled, but the constables in charge received no injury.

During the last three days, a small quantity of ore from the Tamchow silver mine has been smelted at Mr. Lee Sing's godown, Kennedy-town, in order to afford the Hongkong shareholders an opportunity of witnessing the process. The smelting was conducted by purely native methods, the ore being crushed by hand and melted with lead in a charcoal furnace, the draught being supplied by hand worked bellows. On the 19th inst. 15 catties of ore were smelted, from which 34 taels of sycee silver were obtained. The following are the results of the three days' smelting:—From 15 catties ore, 34 taels of silver; 24 catties ore, 56 taels 8 mace silver; and 21 catties ore, 44 taels, 4 mace silver. The prospects of the mine, we understand, are very promising. During the last nine months $30,000 worth of silver has been sold, which has sufficed to pay all the working expenses of the Company. This result has been obtained by native smelting only, in which a large proportion of the silver is lost. Only what are called first and second quality ore can be treated by this method, inferior qualities not paying. When the foreign appliances are in full working order, by which all grades of ore can be treated and all loss of silver in the process prevented, the results ought to be very satisfactory. About a month ago a very rich vein was struck, which has been traced for a sufficient distance to prove that it is a true vein and not a mere pocket, the width varying from 8in. to 6in. The yield of the ore from the mine generally, by the present method of treatment, varies from 15 oz. to 50 oz. per ton. It affords us pleasure to record the success of Mr. Ho Amei's enterprise, which we hope will continue and increase to the full extent of his expectations. Work is still going on also, on a small scale, at the Tai Yu Shan mine.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

20th May, 1889.

The river steamer *Kiukiang* arrived here on Saturday later than usual, about 9 p.m., and the European passengers, of whom there was a large number for ordinary times, were brought on shore by a steam launch sent off by Mr. Paul Jordan for that purpose. Among the passengers were the English and Portuguese amateurs who came here to give a concert at the request of the Committee of the Club União. The concert, vocal and instrumental, under the direction of Maestro Cattaneo, came off most successfully at the Theatre D. Pedro V. on Sunday evening before an audience of over three hundred persons. The performers generally acquitted themselves admirably, and the applause was frequent and enthusiastic. The entertainment, which was commenced at 9 p.m., concluded about half-past eleven, after which dancing was the order of the night; and it was kept up with spirit until two o'clock on Monday morning, notwithstanding the intense heat which prevailed. The Halls of the Club União were gaily decorated with evergreens and flowers, and were brilliantly illuminated, whilst the refreshment room was lavishly provided for the comfort of the guests.

The amateurs and some of the other visitors left this morning for Hongkong, whilst others remained behind for the purpose of availing themselves of the invitation of Baron Senna Fernandes to a ball at his house this evening, to-day being his birthday.

On Sunday morning a thunderstorm passed over the outskirts of the colony followed by torrents of rain, which continued throughout the morning, abating after noon.

The gunboat *Rio Lima*, which has been undergoing repairs at your docks, is to return to Macao to-day.

The Bishop of Macao has issued instructions governing the services in the Roman Catholic Churches of Singapore and Malacca, amongst which is the following:—"We declare to be improper to the worship of the Catholic Religion the use introduced in the two above said churches of giving admission to Chinese pagans in order to kiss the image of Our Lord on Palm Sunday and Good Friday; because, if this custom is not directly contrary to the dogma or morals of Our Holy Religion, it containing even a homage of respect to the religious truths, there cannot be however the least doubt that it is opposed to the general discipline of the Catholic Church, concurring in no slight degree on those days to the loss of the reverence due to so holy a places as the catholic temple. We desire therefore and even order the Rev. Priests not to allow the heathens to invade the churches in order to satisfy what is in them but a superstition. And should they be not able to cut at once this blameful custom, let them at least do what is within their reach in order that the heathens cross not the side-door of the grand-altar, where the image of Our Lord is exposed to the veneration of the faithful. We know also there is another inveterate custom among the heathens to follow the procession of Our Lord out of the Church. We cannot forbid it them when they only go behind the procession with the respect due to this solemn and pious act, following it in silence; nor can we forbid it to a protestant or schismatic; but we wish that this act raise no scandal among the the faithful, or cause confusion to the religious ceremony." Rather quaint English this.

CHINA.

SOOCHOW.

17th May.

There has been much excitement during the last two days in the city over the arrival of 800 unwelcome guests. It seems after the Taiping Rebellion that a number of Northerners settled on the wild lands near Quensan. Since then they have been joined by disbanded soldiers and these formed a colony to themselves enjoying all the rights and immunities of "squatter sovereignty." As tillers of the ground they were quite successful and if they needed anything more they generally took possession without asking permission of the original owners or offering compensation. As these "boomers" were mostly men their mode of life began more and more to partake of the nature of friendly robberies, and sometimes acts of violence were committed upon the helpless. The neighbouring villages complained to the Quensan Magistrate. After the case had been repeatedly pressed, the mandarin went officially to the section. He ordered the head man to come to his Yamên. "We will all come," said they. "Wait a few days," replied His Excellency.

He informed the Governor and the flourishing colony, men, boats, farming utensils, cows and fowls, was persuaded by a few companies of infantry to change their base of operations. They appeared at the gates of the provincial capital, a fine lot of able-bodied men, with good-natured countenances and only asked for "rice." The officials gave them 200 cash apiece and asked them to go. They said this would not last them long. The Prefect, three District Magistrates, and a number of military Mandarins went outside the West Gate and ordered them off. They tried to push the boats off. Some of the men jumped into the canal. The head man said to Mr. Wong, the Magistrate of the Changshow District, "We will all come to your Yamên and dine with you." He shouted "Who are you talking to? I'll cut off your heads" (usually his pet phrase). "All right," said a chorus of voices, and forty shirts and jackets went off, forty pig-tails were curled up and forty necks were bared to the stroke. The officials went in and shut the city gate.

Yesterday 300 cash were given to each one and the 800 sent southward under an escort of twenty gunboats. As the people say, "Why did they not send them north to their homes?" What the result will be this prophet will not foretell. Will they pass Wukiang without levying a tax? How many days will they remain at Kahing? How long will they tarry on the road? They are to be transported to Hangchow; will that city like the compliment? What kind of a reception will the Governor give them? What will he do with this rice-demanding colony?

The city has been much stirred. "The famine refugees have come!" "The rebels are outside the walls!" "The Emperor must have some sin!" "Bad times ahead!"—*Daily News* Correspondent.

SHANGHAI.

Sir Richard T. Rennie, Chief Justice for China and Japan, and Dr. L. S. Little, returned to Shanghai by the *Oxus* on Monday night, the 13th instant.

The *N. C. Daily News* says buying for London in Hankow goes on very slowly, prices being nearly 15 per cent. above last year's, the quality of the tea being better too. It was not expected that the *Moyune*, with the first teas, would get away much before to-day.

The land at the corner of the Bubbling Well and Carter Roads, Shanghai, known as Benjamin's Garden, with the house known as Burkill's, and the stables on the east side of the road, some 46 mow in all, have, we learn from the *Daily News*, been bought by Mr. J. D. Humphreys, of Hongkong, for Tls. 35,000.

The final subscription list of the North China Famine Fund has been issued. The total amount subscribed is Tls. 301,713 and $17,073. The Committee, having come to the conclusion that the necessity for relief on a large scale has ceased, has closed its work. The balance, about Tls. 10,000, will be handed over to a new Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Bishop, Drummond, Hillier, Muirhead, and Westmore. Mr. Muirhead will act as Secretary, and Mr. Bishop as Treasurer of this Committee, which is merely formed for the purpose of distributing the balance in hand, and of receiving and forwarding such sums as may still come in for relief purposes.

The *Shanghai Courier* of the 16th May says, —All doubts as to the establishment of a German Bank in Shanghai can now be set at rest. A great part of the space we occupy each evening with the daily edition of *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd* is filled with the official notification of the registration of the bank at H.I.G.M's Consulate General in Shanghai, a step that is legally necessary before the bank can commence business. The capital is five million Shanghai taels, which has been subscribed in shares of one thousand taels each.—The *N. C. Daily News*, in noting the registration of the New German-Asiatic Bank, says that no manager has yet been appointed, and no date is yet fixed for the actual opening of the bank.

The Shanghai Home Guard has been constituted. The object of the Corps is indicated by the following memoranda printed on the proposed ticket of membership:—*Duties of Sub-officers.*—The Senior Sub-Officer of each district must make out a list of all the houses in his district with the number of inhabitants, and must keep one copy and see that a copy is kept at the rendezvous. On being called out each Sub-Officer must go at once to the rendezvous of his district and the Senior present must despatch members to inform the inhabitants, either that there is no cause for alarm, or that they must prepare to leave their houses, or that they must come at once to the rendezvous. In the two former cases he may leave his junior in charge and visit his district. In the latter case he must remain in the rendezvous and personally superintend the despatch of all inhabitants to the place of safety, and on no account leave it (unless relieved) till all are sent off. Where a district is the scene of disturbance an armed force will be supplied for its protection. *Duties of members.*—On being called out each member must at once proceed to the rendezvous of his district and receive orders from the Sub-Officer in charge. In case no Sub-Officer arrive in time to take command, the members present shall elect one to serve. On no account may members be previously told off to certain houses. *Duties of the Public.*—The Public should do their utmost to facilitate the work of the guard. They may in case of emergency go at once to the rendezvous or even the place of safety, but in the latter case they should if possible notify the fact at the rendezvous.

CHINKIANG.

19th May.

The Commission appointed by H.E. the Viceroy of Nanking to enquire into and to adjust the claims made by the sufferers on account of the late riot terminated its sittings at the British Consulate a few days ago. Many of the native claims have since been paid. The Foreign claims were to be paid shortly.

The Chinese gun-vessel *Weiching* was alongside the hulk *Cadiz* yesterday to receive the coffin containing the remains of the late Taotai's mother who died here, a few weeks ago; the remains are to be conveyed to Tientsin for interment.

The surrounding country is looking well and the coming crops will be above the average, providing we have no more heavy falls of rain.

11th May.

One of the conditions in the settlement of the late riot at this port was that the British and American flags should be saluted as an atonement for the insult and indignities of the 5th February last. General Wu, commanding a brigade of troops, (Anhwei men) assembled his command at 10 a.m. to-day at the American Consulate. One firing party took up a position by the American flag-staff and another firing party at the British flag-staff. The grounds of the respective Consulates adjoin each other. Two bluejackets from H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift* had charge of the respective flags. A file of bluejackets and marines were also drawn up in the grounds of the British Consulate. At a given signal both flags were raised at the same time, when they reached the crosstrees of each flag staff the Native troops fired a salute, and another was fired simultaneously from the fort on the hill outside of the concession. The flags were then hoisted three quarter-mast when another salute was fired, and when hoisted up to the truck the last salute was fired. Three roaring cheers were given for the American and British flags by some of the nationals assembled. The Taotai and all the High Officials and the Captain and Officers of H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift* were present in full uniform, and the British and American Consuls, and many of the residents. The members of the Municipal Council and Police, the latter being drawn up in file on the steps leading up to the ruins of the British Consulate, in charge of Mr. Superintendent Singer. After the saluting, the Taotai and the other officials were entertained by the American Consul and refreshments were served out, *ad lib.* During the ceremony the streets and roads leading to the Consulates were literally crammed with Chinese. The occasion was an eventful one, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all.

Appended are the names and rank of the Chinese officials who were present: His Excellency Shu Kien Yen, His Excellency Acting Taotai, Tsin-Had Chuen, Viceroy's Deputy, Tsang Cheong Wo, Prefect Fu-Tung, Magistrate Sit Sing Keon, General E. Chee Chung, General Woo Chi Pu, Colonel Chong Fu. The troops were under the command of General Woo Chi Pu.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

ICHANG.

The Ichang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 6th May, says:—The Ichang Convention makes definitely *no* progress, although the Chinese Deputies remain on, complaining woefully of the dulness of the place, and always wondering why the British Minister could not settle the Upper Yangtsze Regulations at Peking; whether he does or does not approve of those they have submitted as the Szechuen Viceroy's ultimatum; and if not, whether he is taking any steps to get them altered at head quarters, as they, poor Deputies, are powerless to alter one iota, and are simply eating their heads off here, waiting for the Consul's answer, whilst he waits for the Minister's.

TIENTSIN.

News has just been received, says the *Chinese Times*, that on the representation of Chang Chih-tung, Governor-General of the Two Kwang provinces, the Emperor has sanctioned the building of a railway from Hankow to Peking, and from Tientsin to Shan-hai-kuan.

PEKING.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—Although doubtless you have been hearing a good deal lately of a threatened bread famine here we do not anticipate that it will be necessary to apply to your Famine Relief Committee for funds for distribution. The half barrel of meal remaining in the chief bakery has proved a veritable widow's barrel and the short supplies of kerosene, a cruise of oil. The system at Tientsin doubtless needs overhauling, but the very peculiar circumstances of foreign trade at the capital render all efforts towards placing it on a new and better footing very delicate and difficult. In fact what is and has all along been illegal would first require to be legalised, and that in the face of existing treaties to the contrary, before all trouble at Tientsin and with the Peking octroi can be avoided. That these stores are a convenience to the Legations and foreigners generally appears to be the only reason why they are permitted to exist. Whether they trench upon the legitimate trade of the natives who pay heavy duties is the question at issue, I suppose.

☞ *For other mail news see Supplement.*

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession.

FIRST FLOOR of the Premises in the occupation of Messrs. EDOUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Praya Central, containing 8 ROOMS with Verandah.

Also GROUND FLOOR in Duddell Street, suitable for Office or Godown.

Apply to
A. R. MARTY.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [946

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS. Possession from 1st May.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [668

TO LET.

A PART of a HOUSE in one of the healthiest positions of the Colony—5 ROOMS and a GARDEN.

W. E. L. C.,
c/o Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [529

TO LET.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 23, CAINE ROAD, best locality.

Apply to
A. LIEBARD,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889 [1061

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Rent $90 each and Taxes.

Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [212

TO LET.

A BUNGALOW in GARDEN LOTS Nos. 35/53, Kowloon.

PART of VILLA LUCIA, Pokfulum, Furnished. One of the healthiest positions.

Apply to
D. MUSSO & Co.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. [259

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.

Also Entire GODOWNS to LET.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [1246

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD, now occupied by the CHINESE INSURANCE Co., LIMITED, in Liquidation.

SAML. J. GOWER,
Secretary & Liquidator.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [845

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 139, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. The Backyard has a well of very pure Spring water. It would be very suitable for a Soda-Water Manufactory.

And TO LET on the 1st June,

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET; the TWO STOREYS are well fitted European Quarters and have Water laid on.

For further Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [1207

TO LET,
With Possession from the 1st June.

A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [1003

FURNISHED HOUSE IN HONGKONG AND BUNGALOW AT KOWLOON.

FOR June and July—the semi-detached HOUSE No. 2, WEST VILLAS, Castle Road; also a BUNGALOW (no Sleeping-Rooms), Lawn-Tennis Ground, Garden, &c., 1½ acres, on the Austin Road, Kowloon, with use of 2 Rickshaws and a Chair, &c.

For Particulars, apply to
JAMES H. COX,
41, Queen's Road, or as above.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1889. [1026

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

~~No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.~~

No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE—from 1st June.

Apply to
E. D. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [31

TO BE LET.

SMALL EUROPEAN HOUSE No. 147, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1889. [867

TO LET.

NO. 5 PEEL STREET.

EDWARD GEORGE,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [798

AN AIRY & WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Rooms, from next month.

A PORTION of "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE."
"BREEZY POINT," ROBINSON ROAD.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOLUM.
GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON.

Apply to
SHARP & Co.,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [32

TO LET.

9 FIRST CLASS HOUSES in D'AGUILAR STREET (formerly Club Chambers) suitable for OFFICES.

Apply to
Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.'s
Compradore.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1889. [955

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. [29

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. STAINFIELD, 55, Queen's Road East, has PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.

Good Accommodation, well furnished Rooms at a moderate rate.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1888. [59

J. MARINBURK
MANUFACTURER
OF FIRST CLASS
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,
COLLEGE CHAMBERS.

DRAWING ROOM AND DINING ROOM SUITS,
LOUNGES AND EASY CHAIRS,
SIDEBOARDS, WARDROBES,
DRESSING TABLES AND MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, MANTEL AND CONSOLE GLASSES.

SILK PLUSHES IN VARIOUS COLOURS.
TAPESTRIES IN LATEST DESIGNS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Hongkong, 26th April 1888. [57

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE,
(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA."

will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [1012

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"SIKH,"

Captain Rowley, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th inst.

This steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1889. [1030

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY
Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient Inducement Offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GWALIOR,"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [1053

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWONGSANG,"

Captain Sellar, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1889. [994

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALPEDON,"

Captain Barnise, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at FOUR P.M.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed Overland, can, on application to the undersigned, have their Tickets endorsed for surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to Marseilles (by Transatlantic Company's express Boats) and thence to Paris or London.

Algiers is 28 hours' steam from Marseilles and thence to London occupies about the same time.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [898

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"TELEMACHUS,"

Captain Jones, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889. [1034

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"

Nelson, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at FOUR P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [966

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c).

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [1049

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN, KUDAT, LABUAN, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON,"

Captain Dorff, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 2nd June, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889. [1035

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"WHAMPOA,"

Hughes, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, at FOUR P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is situated amidships upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [1050

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM,"

will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [1001

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Extra Steamship

"BRINDISI,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [1

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship

"GREAT ADMIRAL,"

J. F. Rowell, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [967

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Bark

"TEWKSBURY L. SWEAT,"

Gooding, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1889. [745

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship

"AGENOR,"

Lothrop, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1889. [746

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Sutlej (str.)	W. D. Worcester		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st June, at Noon
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Sarpedon (str.)	Barnise	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Papa	Henne	Hongkong	Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON & HAMBURG	Gustav & Oscar			Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE & LONDON	Comet			Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, &c.	Caledonien (str.)	De Maubenge	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at Noon.
BREMEN & PORTS OF CALL	Neckar (str.)	H. Supmer	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	On 5th June, at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER B.C., VIA AMOY, &c.	Parthia (str.)	Wallace	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
GENOA VIA BOMBAY, &c.	Bisagno (str.)			Carlowitz & Co.	On 6th June, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, &c.	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 28th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	City of Rio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 6th June, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Great Admiral	J. F. Rowell		Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Conqueror	Frost		Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Agenor	Lothrop		Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Tewksbury L. Sweat	Gooding		Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	James G. Bain		Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Hallgerda	J. Mackenzie		Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Narwhal		Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Southern Cross	Bailey	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW ZEALAND PORTS	Whampoa (str.)	Hughes		Butterfield & Swire	On 12th June, 4 P.M.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Taiyuan (str.)	Nelson	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN VIA S'PORE, &c.	Memnon (str.)	Dorff		Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd June, at Noon
STRAITS & BOMBAY	Gwalior (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Menmuir (str.)	Helms		Russell & Co.	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE	Verona (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE	Kashgar (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon
TIENTSIN	Kwongsang (str.)	Sellar		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, &c.	Sikh (str.)	Rowley	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, &c.	Melbourne (str.)	Vimont	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Peking (str.)	G. Heuermann	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Mount Lebanon (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	Brindisi (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	D. of Buckingham (str.)		Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI VIA AMOY	Telemachus (str.)	Jones	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	Kong Beng (str.)	R. Jones	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW	Hailoong (str.)	Roach	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 26th inst., daylight
SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI	Fokien (str.)	Lewis	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
LONDON, HAVRE, AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1889, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "CALEDONIEN," Commandant De Maubenge, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 22nd May, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1889. [12

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PARTHIA,"

3,167 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., VIA AMOY, NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA, (through Inland Sea), on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at ONE P.M.

To be followed by the S. S. "PORT FAIRY," on 6th June, and S. S. "ABYSSINIA," on 20th June.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points, by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver & Victoria ... (Mex.)	$185.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States	230.00
To Liverpool	300.00
To London	305.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 P.M. on the 22nd May.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [8

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Kobe and Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, at ONE P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	350.00
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 %. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [4

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark

"PAPA,"

Henne, Master, will load here for the above Ports; and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1889. [744

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship

"GUSTAV & OSCAR,"

shortly expected here, will load for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1889. [919

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "SUTLEJ," Captain W. D. Worcester, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON VIA BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL on SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1889, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.; Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed viâ Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route viâ Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [1

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1889, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supmer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 A.M., Cargo will be received on Board until 1 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 10 A.M., on the 5th June, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1889. [7

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at ONE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities, of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	350.00
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 % from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [3

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Ship

"HALLGERDA,"

Captain J. Mackenzie, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [799

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship

"COMET,"

shortly expected here, will load for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1889. [975

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A. I. American Ship

"CONQUEROR,"

Frost, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1889. [810

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"

Bailey, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1889. [1023

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Barque

"JAMES G. BAIN,"

will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [787

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship

"NARWHAL,"

shortly expected here, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1889. [926

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for the Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [15

THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $100,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1889 [413

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents, in conjunction with MESSRS. TURNER & Co., for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. HEWETT & Co.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [17

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [165

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

As Agents of the above Company we are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at Current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [902

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq.	YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY Esq.	Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [575

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1870.
HEAD OFFICE,—Hongkong.
CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	650,000
CLAIMS PAID	710,000
BONUSES PAID	400,000

RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF PREMIA.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [733

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong 16th July, 1887. [55

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [678

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAMORTA,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 3rd of June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [1057

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 21st instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1889. [1028

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NECKAR,"
FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M., TO-DAY, the 17th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1889. [7

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"DAPHNE,"

Captain Voss, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier and Godown Co. and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged-goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1889. [1027

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889. [1000

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PORT ADELAIDE,"
FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [1009

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "STENTOR," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 21st instant.

Goods undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., 27th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [1010

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ARON, Nor. bk., Cris ensen.—Order.
BENARTY, Brit. str., Boutillier.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CICERO, Brit. str., George.—Captain.
DOROTHEA, Ger. bk., Moeller.—Siemssen & Co.
FOONG SHUY, Haw. bk., Newell.—Russell & Co.
LORETO, Span. str., J. Ajubita.—Captain.
MARTHA, Brit. bk., Cooke.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
PAPA, Ger. bk., C. L. Henne.—Russell & Co.
PEKING, Ger. str., Heuermann.—Siemssen & Co.
SOUTHERN CROSS, Amr. ship, Bailey.—Captain.

MAN LOONG, of CANTON, has always on hand for Sale BEST PRESERVED MEAT, SOY, &c. Price moderate.

The undersigned is also entrusted with the Sale of PRESERVES, &c., of CHY LOONG CHOP.

MAN LOONG,
Canton
[1004

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Rohilla*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 5.30 p.m. on the 21st, and is due here on the evening of the 25th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abyssinia*, with the next Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 14th May, and is due here on or about the 12th June.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Sikh* left Singapore on the morning of the 17th, and is due here on the 23rd inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Telemachus* left Singapore on the a.m. of the 17th, and is due here on the 23rd inst.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenfalloch* left Singapore on the 17th, and is due here on the 23rd instant.

The P. & O. Extra steamer *Brindisi* left Singapore at 6.30 p.m. on the 17th, and is due here on the morning of the 23rd inst.

The steamer *Duke of Buckingham* left Haiphong on the 21st, and is due here on the 24th instant.

The Indo-China steamer *Wingsang* left Singapore on the morning of the 18th, and is due here on the 24th inst.

The Union Line steamer *Athnacraig* left Singapore on the 21st, and is due here on the 27th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s chartered steamer *Mount Lebanon* left Singapore on the evening of the 21st, and is due here on the 27th instant.

The N. G. L. steamer *Bisagno* left Singapore on the 21st, and is due here on the 28th inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

For the convenience of the public a Peak delivery has been established. Letter boxes have been placed in the tram-cars and correspondence will be delivered by the twelve and four o'clock cars only. Local rates will be charged. Correspondence addressed to the Peak may be posted in the General Post Office up to 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., or in the Letter Boxes in the cars till time of departure. Correspondence from the Peak may be posted in the Letter Boxes up to twelve and four o'clock. Parcels for the Peak may be posted in the General Post Office only up to 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. There will be no Sunday delivery. Covers containing bank notes, jewellery, &c., should not be posted. To avoid robbery senders of letters are requested to cancel their stamps by writing the word "stamped" across them.

The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

For Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Melbourne*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver.—Per *Parthia*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 0.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki.—Per *Cicero*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Haifong.—Per *Clara*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Gwalior*, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Oceanic*, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 0.3 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Menmuir*, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Caledonien* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe and places beyond, *via Marseilles*: to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Madras, the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Covers containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such covers.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Oceanic* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

0.15 P.M., Registry ceases.

0.30 P.M., Post Office closes; but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Sutlej* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st June, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

HOURS OF CLOSING THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAILS.

When the Packets leave at Noon.

The following hours will be observed in closing the mails for Europe, &c. by the English and French Packets when they leave at Noon.—The Money Order Office will be closed at 5 P.M. the day before.

8.00 A.M.—Posting of Prices Current and Circular ceases.

(Prices Current and Circulars may however be posted up to 10 o'clock if they are tied in bundles, country by country, with the addresses all one way.)

10.00 A.M.—Registry ceases.

10.30 A.M.—Posting of newspapers, books, and patterns ceases.

11.00 A.M.—Mail closes.

LATE LETTERS may be posted (from 11.10 A.M.) with 10 cents late fee up to 11.30 A.M. after which hour they may be sent on board this the same late fee.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880. WHITE SEAL.

$22	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$23	per case of 2 dozen pints.

PAUL DUBOIS & Co.'s CLARET, GRAND VIN LEOVILLE.

$25	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$26	per case of 2 dozen pints.

CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE.

$13	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$14	per case of 2 dozen pints.

PONTET CANET.

$9.50	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$10.50	per case of 2 dozen pints.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$7.50	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50	per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT.

$5	per case of 1 dozen bottles.

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY.

$8	per case of 1 dozen bottles.

ALSO.
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [25

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [54

Printed and Published by R. CHATTERTON WILCOX, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 23RD, 1889.

THE CHINESE EXTRADITION BILL.

In the Chinese Extradition Bill as originally drafted the Magistrate was required by section 11 to send to the Governor "the depositions and other evidence in the case with such report thereon as he thinks fit." At the last meeting of the Council it was intimated that this provision is to be altered to read as follows:—"and such Magistrate shall forthwith send to the Governor the depositions and other evidence in the case together with a report thereon and in particular in relation to (a) the lapse of time since the commission of the extradition crime; (b) the length of residence in the Colony and the character of the fugitive criminal; (c) any circumstances throwing suspicion on the origin or nature of the charge made." This alteration meets to some extent the objections that have been urged to the reception of evidence taken in Chinese courts. Where a man is really a fugitive criminal, who has fled directly to this Colony to escape justice, the Colony has no interest whatever in throwing obstacles in the way of his rendition; on the contrary, it ought to be very glad to get rid of him. What has to be guarded against is that in facilitating the extradition of persons belonging to this category we do not expose to extortion or revenge any of the settled, law-abiding, industrious inhabitants of the Colony. The accused person having a right to nake his defence before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate's attention being specially directed by the Ordinance to the points enumerated in the proposed addition, there ought to be little difficulty, one would think, in rebutting a false charge. In the case of a person of long residence in the colony and who had borne a good character here the Governor would naturally require the strongest possible evidence before signing a warrant for his extradition. And yet the danger of injustice is not altogether met. The mere threat of setting afoot the machinery of an application for rendition would probably, we may say almost certainly, induce some perfectly innocent persons to pay squeezes to the hangers-on at the Chinese Yamêns. We cannot quite follow His Excellency in the argument that the position of innocent persons will be no worse under the new system than it is at present. It is true that the Chinese Authorities, if they were determined at whatever cost to obtain the rendition of an innocent man, might do so under existing circumstances; but as a matter of fact extradition has been made so difficult and expensive that the Chinese Authorities have practically abandoned the attempt to avail themselves of it, and they apply for the extradition of no one whatsoever, whether guilty or innocent, squeezable or unsqueezable. When extradition is rendered more easy, the chance that among the many guilty persons who will presumably be extradited a few innocent ones will also be caught in the net is increased. The direcion to the Magistrate to inquire as to the ccused's character and length of residence, nd as to any suspicious circumstances connected with the nature or origin of the harge, affords a safeguard against the buse of extradition, and a very substantial ne, but it does not absolutely preclude the anger of abuse. The subject is evidently ne in reference to which a middle course ust be steered. Whilst it is impossible to rant extradition on workable conditions ithout exposing innocent persons to some anger, to do away with it altogether ould continue to attract criminals to the olony in increasing numbers and would at he same time be a breach of our obligations owards China. We must give up fugitive riminals; the only question is, on what erms? The present terms are, as we learn rom the Governor's speech, absolutely proibitive, for each case costs from six to seven housand dollars in cash. It is apparently ith a view to lessen the expense that the lause has been introduced into the ill making affidavits and depositions aken in China valid evidence in this olony when the surrender of an lleged criminal is applied for. But the ravelling expenses of witnesses, we should magine, forms one of the smallest items that o to make up this sum, and it would be in very respect more satisfactory to have the vidence given by the witnesses in person, rovided the witnesses were genuine ones. here are, however, other questions than hat of expense connected with the taking of itnesses to long distances from their homes nd detaining them for perhaps lengthened eriods, and the temptation to send persons o personate the real witnesses must be conderable in a country where the code of orality is not very high. Under these rcumstances it may perhaps be deemed dvisable that written evidence should be dmitted, the Magistrate in the first instance, nd the Governor in the second—if the Maistrate does not discharge the prisoner—iving very close attention to the defence nd scrutinising narrowly all the circumstans attending the application for rendition. uch a settlement cannot be deemed altoher satisfactory, but it is apparently the ne to which there are the fewest objections. he security of innocent persons rests in the cilities afforded for establishing their inocence. If the Magistrate had simply to e satisfied that there was a *primâ facie* case, ithout going into the defence, no Chinaan would be safe, but not only the defence ut the accused's character and the origin d nature of the prosecution are to be ken into consideration. Under these rcumstances it is extremely improbable at an innocent man would really be given p, but it is not improbable that a good eal of blackmailing might go on under rest of an application for rendition, at events until the Chinese come to underand the full protection afforded to them der the new Ordinance. The mere posbility of such blackmailing is an evil, but it a less evil than that the Colony should ntinue an Alsatia for criminals from the ainland. The one, we hope, will prove ly temporary, the other would increase om year to year.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF SILVER.

"Inquirer," in his letter which appeared Saturday's issue, asks us to explain why, even in gold using countries there has en comparatively little change in the relae value of silver and the leading commoties, silver earnings converted into gold e not the equivalent of what they were teen years ago, a proposition advanced by in a previous article on the subject. Our planation is that of a man's income a rge proportion has to be spent on other ticles than commodities. To commence th rent; although rents of farm properties ve fallen considerably, rents of dwellinguses in residential centres have not fallen. e consequence is that a man retiring from ongkong with his gold savings diminished one-fourth in consequence of the fall in the gold value of silver, must either pay away a larger percentage of his income in rent or be satisfied with a smaller house than he would have been able to afford when a thousand dollars represented two hundred pounds instead of only a hundred and fifty. Then come taxes. Income tax would of course be adjusted to his diminished income, but municipal rates, which have a tendency to increase rather than diminish, would be dependent upon the rateable value of his house, and may be considered from the tenant's point of view simply as an addition to his rent. Fees for medical attendance have not diminished in consequence of the appreciation of gold, the gain being pocketed by the doctor. If our retired official calls in a lawyer to make his will, he will find there has been no diminution in the lawyer's fee to correspond with his own diminished income. If he has children he will find the cost of education quite as high as it was before the appreciation of gold. He will find also that there has been some increase in the standard of living, to which he will be expected to conform if he intends to occupy the same relative position in society. Then there are the numerous small expenses for miscellaneous items. If he wants to "tip" the waiter, he will hardly pause to think that 4½d. is about the equivalent of what 6d. was before gold went up; if he wants to go to the theatre he will find the prices there unaltered, and so on throughout. Articles of consumption are undoubtedly cheaper, but taking the whole expenses of living, including luxuries and amusements, £4,000 now will not go so far by a long way as £5,000 did when the dollar exchange was 4s.

Our correspondent, referring to the report of the Currency Commission, says:—"One side observed that 'the fall in the price of commodities may be in part due to an appreciation of gold,' and they believed the fall to be mainly due to circumstances independent of the altered relation of gold to silver. The other side dissented from this opinion." That is, the other side held that the fall in the price of commodities was wholly, or mainly, due to the appreciation of gold. Their colleagues admitted that it might be in part due to this cause. There was no division on the fact that gold prices had fallen; the division was as to the cause of the fall. Our correspondent seems to imply that the statement in our leader of the 15th May of the result of the Currency Commission's report was to some extent inaccurate. To the extent to which we relied on that report we think we were well within our authority.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN HONGKONG.

Although the Tytam Waterworks have ensured to the City of Victoria a full and unfailing supply of good water, much remains to be done to distribute the blessing properly to the citizens. Thus it happens that a portion only of the population get the clean and filtered water from Tytam, while another section living in the central and western parts of the City still receive the muddy water from Pokfolum. While a large quantity of the Tytam water is, perforce, now allowed to run to waste, the Chinese in many parts find difficulty in obtaining a supply, and go up the hills and get it from the streams. They have even been seen washing their clothes in banked up puddles near the roadside out westward. With the abundance of good water coming in from Tytam this surely ought not to be the case. In the first place, the area of supply from the Tytam Waterworks ought to be extended and the residents now supplied from Pokfolum have their pipes connected with the first named reservoir. Of course there are some houses on the higher levels that must continue for a time at least to draw their water from Pokfolum, but they might get water for potable purposes from storage tanks of Tytam water until filter beds are made at Pokfolum. For the benefit of the Chinese, too, we think that cisterns or tanks should be provided at intervals on the Queen's Road level, which could be fed from the present overflow of the Tytam supply. Similar provision might be made in the western district, and the poorer classes saved the labour of going long distances to fetch water. While on this subject we would suggest to the Government the expedience of providing tanks for washing purposes for the Chinese in the more crowded portions of of the town. In the interests of sanitation the Chinese should be encouraged and assisted, as much as possible, to attain cleanlier habits.

The provision of means for distributing the water supply effectively to the whole population may probably involve the Government in considerable outlay, but that consideration should not, for a moment, be allowed to retard the work. We trust the new Surveyor-General will address himself to this question as soon as he has had time to settle down, and then take in hand the improvement of the Pokfolum Works. It is possible that the latter may be pronounced of doubtful utility now that the heights are being so thickly studded with houses and the danger of sewage percolation into the limited watershed has become apparent. Or it may be decided to use the water for drainage and cleansing purposes, giving a supply on the upper levels for extinguishing fires, &c., making the town dependent for its supply of potable water on Tytam alone, supplemented by tanks east and west in which the streams on the northern slopes could be impounded. His Excellency the Governor has expressed his sense of the necessity of something being done at once to improve the quality of the water now flowing in from Pokfolum, and we can only hope that Mr. Brown will speedily suggest a means to rectify the evil, which has given rise to so many just complaints.

THE COMING RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The announcement made by the *Chinese Times* that His Majesty the Emperor has sanctioned the building of a railway from Hankow to Peking and another from Tientsin to Shan-hai-kwan is very important if correct. That it is correct we have no reason to doubt, but it is, we think, a fair matter for speculation when these railways will be constructed. It is not surprising to find that the Imperial sanction for the enterprise has been gained by the representations of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang. His Excellency Chang Chih-tung, though decidedly inimical to foreigners, and by no means a friend to innovation, is, like his *confrère* of Chihli, quick to recognise the value of an undertaking that may be turned into a weapon of defence to resist aggression. It is for this reason that he advocates the construction of railways; not mainly for any commercial advantages that may accrue through them. What he sees is that a very vulnerable strip of coast lies between Tientsin and Shan-hai-kwan, and that at present no facilities exist for transporting troops and ordnance thither or collecting a force to dispute the landing of an enemy. The line from Hankow to Peking would also be a great strategic line, along which, if the coast were blockaded, men and arms could be moved expeditiously. There cannot be a doubt that it is intended eventually to extend the line from Hankow to Canton, which would be a magnificent line for strategic purposes, while it would infallibly prove a highly remunerative one from the enormous traffic that would be certain to flow over it. This great trunk railway should be a double line of rails at the outset, and it is to be hoped the Chinese will see the advisability of laying them at once from Hankow to Peking, or at least of constructing the line with that view. The present scheme differs from former proposals, which suggested a Yangtsze terminus at either Nanking or Chinkiang, and strategically it will be better, as it will carry the line further from the coast, and be therefore less open to attack. Moreover, Hankow is very much nearer to Canton than either of the other cities named, a fact that we may be sure did not escape the Viceroy Chang. Neither, probably, has the fact missed his keen observation that such a line, when extended to the City of Rams, will focus foreign trade in the south of China. Whenever this great undertaking is carried out, and Canton connected with Kowloon by rail, as it some day will be, this Colony will reap its due share of the advantage. But this will be not by reason of, rather in spite of, the Viceroy of the Two Kwang. It cannot be supposed that he will deliberately promote the growth of the trade of Hongkong. Fortunately for the Colony, the increase of the prosperity of Canton must necessarily benefit Hongkong. It is well not to be too sanguine, and it may be very many years yet before the scream of the iron horse is heard on the opposite peninsula, but a golden future does unquestionably at some date await Kowloon, and possibly some of the present colonists may participate in it. Meantime they must possess their souls in patience, remembering that between projection and fulfilment there is in China usually a tolerably long interval. The Chinese people have little appreciation of the value of time; Chinese officials have absolutely none.

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE.

After many wearying delays, so many indeed that many people have almost given up hope of ever seeing it an assured fact, the new home of the Government Central School, to be styled henceforth the Victoria College, is rapidly approaching completion. In fact, unless any unforeseen circumstances occur, a few weeks at the most should see it ready for occupation. More than fifteen years ago complaints were rife on every hand as to the insufficiency and unsuitability of the present building for the rapidly increasing demands of the colony upon it, and as far back as 1876 the present site of the new College was purchased by Sir Arthur Kennedy, and the work of pulling down the houses thereon commenced. From that time the project remained in suspense for some years, and it was not till April 26th, 1884, that Sir George Bowen, in the presence of a large number of officials and leading residents, laid the foundation of the Victoria College. There is a dark rumour, not perhaps without foundation, but still lacking sufficient stability to be taken for granted as a historic fact, that even when matters had proceeded thus far, all was not well, as it was found afterwards that the stone, through some unfortunate mistake, had not been laid in the right place, and that in the dead of night it was quietly removed to its proper place. If this is really a fact it may be taken as a sort of ill-omen that seems to have guided the destiny of the building through the whole of its long years, let us hope to cease now that the College is practically finished. It is hardly necessary here to recount the causes which have delayed its completion so long, and it will certainly be a weight off the mind of the colony in general and the Public Works Department in particular to think that at last they are within measurable distance of seeing the opening of Victoria College an accomplished fact. The building now that it is finished is one of which the colony may indeed be proud, and if anything can cause the community to forget the disappointments, perhaps even disgust, at the slow progress made with it, its appearance now certainly should. Nothing clearer or more just can be said of it than that it is in every way typical of the man who designed it, the late Surveyor-General. Like all the works which Mr. Price undertook it is solid, substantial, and stable. The building is in the Doric style, and while to a certain extent simple as regards ornamentation is eminently artistic in design and finish. Situated well in the centre of the city at an elevation of about 150 feet above the sea, it is approached on the north from Hollywood Road, on the south from Staunton Street, on the east from Aberdeen Street, and on the west from Sing Wong Street. The area of the whole site is nearly 1½ acres, of which the main building occupies about one-third. The building is three storeys in height, including the basement, and consists, after the manner of all such institutes that have been built of late years, of a central block, flanked at right angles by two large wings. At one side of the building, that facing the principal entrance on the Hollywood Road, is an extensive playground. From this two flights of steps bring one on to the level of the building itself. Entering through the door, a rather small one by the way for a principal entrance and totally unworthy of the building, is a small hall, paved with tesselated tiles. On either side of this hall are two spacious staircases leading into the Theatre or Lecture Hall. This Hall, 75 feet in length, 66 feet in breadth, and 40 feet in height, is superb in style and general finish, and is arranged to seat 700 persons. A balcony runs round the four sides of it on the level of the second floor. It is appropriately decorated, the ceiling in particular, which we understand is the work of Mr. Baptista, being well worthy of note. The iron work for the balcony, a light and artistic structure, as well as that of the other parts of the building, has been constructed by Messrs. Gordon & Co. Leaving this magnificent hall we proceed to the wings. In the east wing, on the basement floor, are situated the laboratory, cloak room, tiffin room, and porter's quarters. On the first floor are situated six class rooms capable of holding from twenty to forty pupils each, while on the second floor are four masters' rooms, store room, and three more class rooms. In the west wing the basement floor is reserved for a covered play ground, while each of the upper floors is divided into six class rooms. On the north side of the building, on both floors, verandahs paved with Canton marble run the whole length of the building. On the south and east sides on the second floor the windows are fitted with balconettes, while the top floor has an iron balcony along the whole length. As already mentioned, from an architectural point of view the building is well nigh perfect, but we have heard certain criticisms from different quarters as to whether from the point of general utility and the purpose for which it was built the College comes as near perfection as it should. One objection is that a great deal of room has been wasted, and without going so far as to say that, it must be admitted that the building is not wholly free from the imputation. Another objection which has been raised by those who have visited the building is that while admitting in every point the praise due for the design of the magnificent theatre, there still remains the question whether, considering the purpose for which it is built, it is not too spacious and costly. If the hall is to be used for the sole purposes of the school itself, mainly therefore the distribution of prizes once a year, it would obviously appear that, however much we may admire the erection of such a building, the use to which it can be put would scarcely warrant the expenditure of so much public money. The college, it must not be forgotten, is to some extent a public building, at any rate for educational purposes in the widest interpretation of the word, and we should strongly advocate its use for any public purpose which can be said to be for the advancement of education in the colony. As to whether the building in detail is the best suited in construction and design that might have been provided for the requirements of a school, although to the general eye it would appear so, that point must be left to those who are best able to judge, after the college has been occupied and tested.

THE PROPOSED DIRECT CABLE FROM HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

The following official correspondence on this subject has been handed to us for publication by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:—

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

Sir,—Adverting to previous correspondence, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Manager in China of the Eastern Extension, Australasian and China Telegraph Company, Limited, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen on the subject of a proposed direct telegraphic communication with Singapore; and to state that the offer now made differs from the previous one inasmuch as having all the advantages offered by the latter, it includes also that of communication with an island of rapidly growing importance, in which Hongkong is likely to have special interest.

I am to add that His Excellency Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon has, since the date of the last correspondence with the Chamber, impressed on the Governor the great importance of a second line of communication with Singapore, being of opinion that, even if the line were cut after a declaration of war, the passage over it of a single message to the effect that war was imminent, might be worth to this colony more than the whole of any subsidy that has ever been asked.

Sir Nowell Salmon is also of opinion that in case of war the line *via* Borneo would be of special value as being near the route of the trade between China and Australia.

Under the circumstances His Excellency the Governor would be glad to receive the views of the Chamber on Mr. Judd's communication.—I have, etc.,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

To the Secretary, the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

THE MANAGER OF THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO. TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honour to state the following for the information of His Excellency the Governor:—

It will be within His Excellency's recollection that in 1885, 1886, and 1888, the question of a cable from Hongkong to Singapore, not touching on Foreign territory, was considered by this Government without, however, any definite decision being taken.

I am now instructed by my Directors to inform His Excellency that the Authorities of British North Borneo have addressed them with a view to the extension of our system to that place by means of a cable from Singapore to British North Borneo, touching *en route* at Labuan and Sarawak.

Should this arrangement be carried out, an opportunity would be afforded, by continuing the new cable from North Borneo to Hongkong, of giving this [illegible] direct communication with that rapidly developing country, and at the same time providing that alternative route to Singapore, touching only on British territory, which has been so generally recognized as politically and strategically important.

I would point out that the existing cables are amply sufficient to carry considerable increase of the present traffic, and as the additional traffic due to the establishment of the proposed new cable would be entirely insignificant in proportion to the large outlay, my Directors instruct me to state that the extension could only be carried out in consideration of the undertaking being subsidised by the Governments interested.

I would mention that the subsidies named in my letter of April 14th, 1888, were for a duration of 20 years, that being the period upon which all our actuarial calculations are based, and I am now instructed to enquire whether the Government of Hongkong would be disposed to grant a subsidy for 20 years for this purpose, and if so, of what amount.

As I gather that one of the objections taken by the Chamber of Commerce to our former proposals was that the advantages were purely political, I would now beg to point out that the present proposition, if carried into effect, would subserve both political and commercial interests.—I have, etc.,

WALTER JUDD,
Manager in China,
Eastern Extension, Australasia, and
China Telegraph Co., Ld.

The Hon. F. Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1889.

Sir,—On the 17th April I had the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 12th idem handing copy of a letter from Mr. Walter Judd, Manager in China of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, being in continuation of previous correspondence from that gentleman and having reference to a proposed special cable between this colony and Singapore.

Since the date of my letter, as above, the subject of telegraphic communication with Singapore has again received careful consideration at the hands of the Committee of this Chamber, and I am directed to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor that though circumstances have somewhat altered since the 31st July, 1888, when they had last the pleasure of addressing you on the same subject, they do not consider the changes are in themselves of sufficient importance to necessitate any modification of the views then expressed.

The suggested connection of the proposed cable with the promising territory which British North Borneo has now become is no doubt a factor of very considerable commercial importance, but the Committee are not of opinion that it in any way lessens the obligation attaching to the Imperial Government to do all in its power to increase the effectiveness of two such important coaling stations as Singapore and Hongkong.

These views are strengthened by the fact that the Home authorities readily admit the necessity for complete effectiveness at Eastern coaling stations, and the Committee of this Chamber therefore still deprecate the appropriation of any portion of the Colony's revenue to subsidising a special cable.—I have, etc.,

F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Hon. F. Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM AT THE PEAK.

The following petition, signed by a number of residents at the Peak, has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor:—

"The undersigned residents at the Peak, and others respectfully beg to call the attention of the Government to the unsatisfactory state of the new drainage at the Peak. This new system, which was inaugurated towards the middle of last year, appears to perpetuate all the evil smells that exist in the lower levels of the town.

"The various roads along which the underground sewage is carried are thickly studded with ventilating traps, the air around these vents is seriously contaminated with the fetid gases which escape from the sewers. Children are most liable to contract disease owing to the foul air reaching them in a concentrated form, while the tendency of children is to play around these openings.

"Without any idea of posing as experts in the matter of drainage, we cannot but apply common sense to the evidences that surround us. It seems as if the area of the Peak is perhaps more peculiarly fitted than any other part of the island for open surface drains. These, in this tropical climate, are innocuous, for the deadly fermentation that takes place in almost all covered drains is avoided. If objectionable matter becomes deposited, it is in sight and can be removed; not so with the underground system. On the score of cost, let alone the question of effeciency, the exposed drain is superior to the subterranean sewer. Substantially constructed side gutters, would, in our opinion, meet all the needs of the locality, at a comparatively trifling outlay.

"It is our earnest wish that the Government will carefully consider the defects that are apparent in the present system with the view to its suppression or the adoption of remedial measures. For it would be a crying evil if we import to the higher levels the class of disease that are so painfully apparent in the lower."

[Here follow signatures.]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The spoon competition at 300 yards, ten shots, sitting or kneeling, took place on Saturday afternoon, when Lieutenant Carlyle won the spoon with a good score of 40. P.C. Carson, the previous winner, and Mr. E. Robinson tied for 2nd place with 38 each. All the competitors but one adopted the sitting position:—

	SCORES.	TOTAL.
Lieut. Carlyle, R.A.	43 4345455	40
Mr. Ed. Robinson	4425435434	38
P.C. J. Carson	4252354544	38*
Mr. F. G. Collins	3353424424	34
Mr. W. G. Warnock	3042544434	33
Mr. F. Howell	3423323434	31
Mr. W. Robertson	3445222234	31
Mr. T. M. Leatherbarrow	2504352333	30
Capt. R. M. Rumsey, R.N.	5223243023	26
Dr. Yeo, R.N.	4322003243	23
Mr. C. W. Ladds	2300320204	16
Mr. E. B. Shepherd	2000020222	10
Mr. D. McDonald	2022000002	8
Inspector Quincey	0020222000	8

* Previous winner penalized 3 points.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, the 18th May, at the Company's office, Hongkong, for the purpose of passing certain special resolutions with reference to the increase of the capital of the Company. There were present:—Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman), Messrs. E. R. Belilios, J. J. Francis, Q.C., and F. Gomes (Directors), F. Henderson, A. S. Cohen, S. I. Danby, S. Rustomjee, J. M. Armstrong, E. J. Moses, A. F. J. Silva, M. S. Perry, J. B. Elias, M. M. Roza, J. B. Gomes, C. A. Ozorio, H. [illegible], S. H. Ismail, Sin Asin, Poon Pong, Lee Sing, Wong Ping Lam, Cheun Chai, Tang Wai, Yu Sui Wan, Sin Luk Fan, Ip Ching Wai, and G. Arnold (Secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting and the resolutions to be passed,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, you have heard the resolutions which form the reason for calling this meeting. These resolutions are of themselves pretty explanatory. You are well aware that the object of this move on the part of the directors has been to strengthen the Company. It is on the cards that there may be new routes of communication in connection with the Canton province and that we may require a flotilla of boats to carry on this traffic and therefore the Company wish to be prepared for such an emergency. There is also another very favourable feature in this move on the part of the directors, that it has attracted the support of the leading Chinese residents in the Colony. (Applause.) That I consider a very great feature. They have come forward and shown that it is their intention to support the Company (Applause.) The Company, as you know, for many years has conducted an excellent business, and it is anxious to keep that business and if possible to keep it against all comers, and hence the advisability of the step which we are now about to take. It may be said it will be difficult to get investments for this large sum of money, but I am assured by my brother directors and others well known in Hongkong that there will be no difficulty, that it will be easily invested, and the chances are that with that and other circumstances, such as increase of business and other circumstances which I need not mention here, there will be no diminution of dividend. We hope that, and we feel that we have a ground for that hope. (Applause.) I think that this sum which we propose to augment the capital of the Company with will be readily forthcoming. The concern, as I said before, is a sound and good concern, and is capable of expansion to a very considerable extent (Hear, hear). I don't think there is anything else particular for me to say. We are getting out a new boat now which will, we expect, beat anything that has ever run in these waters, and we may have occasion for others. This one we may consider as almost a fact. I suppose by this time her keel has been laid and her construction is being proceed with. What will be required in the future, the future will decide, but meanwhile by taking the steps we propose we are prepared for any eventualities. I beg to propose the first resolution, which is as follows:—"That the capital of the Company be increased to the sum of $1,600,000 by the issue of 40,000 new shares of $20 each, which shall be fully paid up as hereinafter provided, and that the Board shall be authorised to issue such new shares at a premium of $15 per share, such premium to be paid as hereinafter provided."

Mr. SIN ASING seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. BELILIOS moved—"That the said new shares be offered to the persons who, on the 7th day of June, 1889, shall be registered shareholders of the existing shares, in the proportion of one new share for every existing share, and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of new shares which each registered shareholder shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted in writing and accompanied by the full amount of $20 per share, will be deemed to be not accepted, and all non-accepted shares shall be disposed of in such a manner, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine. A premium of $15 for every such accepted share shall be paid on the 1st July, 1889, and, if not then so paid, shall carry interest at the rate of $8 per cent. per annum until fully paid."

Mr. DANBY seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. GOMES proposed—"That all premia on the said new shares be carried to the Depreciation and Insurance Fund mentioned in Article No. 122 of the Company's Articles of Association."

Mr. POON PONG seconded, and the motion was adoped.

Mr. HENDERSON proposed—That Article No. 90 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the words "Five thousand shares" the words "Fifty Thousand Shares."

Mr. LEE SING seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. COHEN proposed—That Article No. 124 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the words "Four Hundred Thousand Dollars" the words "One million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars," and in lieu of the words "Three Hundred Thousand Dollars" the words "the words "Five Hundred Thousand Dollars."

Mr. YU SUI WAN seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said there would have to be another meeting a fortnight hence to confirm these resolutions, and he trusted as many as possible of those present would attend then.

Mr. DANBY asked whether the directors had considered the suggestion made some time ago that they should have another steamer to run to Macao.

The CHAIRMAN—She is ordered already. The new steamer is intended for that line. She is to be called *Heung Shan*, out of compliment to the district.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors, and Secretary having been carried, the meeting terminated.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was held at the company's office, Hongkong, on the 21st May for the purpose of passing the following special resolution:—"That the company may from time to time reduce its capital." There were present—Hon. J. J. Keswick (Chairman), Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. B. Layton, Messrs. W. H. Forbes, E. L. Woodin, F. Dodwell, E. A. Solomon, J. S. Moses, S. C. Michaelsen, N. A. Siebs (Directors), E. George, D. McCulloch, J. A. Ezekiel, and E. Osborne (Acting Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, you have heard the notice convening the meeting read. The business before us is purely formal. I propose the following special resolution:—"That the company may from time to time reduce its capital."

Mr. MCCULLOCH—May I ask the object of the resolution, the immediate special object?

The CHAIRMAN—Simply to complete the articles of association. Our powers at present are restricted in such a way that if in six months' time, or six years, we wished to reduce our capital we could not do it.

Mr. MCCULLOCH—But is there to be any immediate reduction?

The CHAIRMAN—Not that I am aware of, with the exception of the reduction already intimated.

Hon. B. LAYTON seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*

This concluded the business of the meeting.

ARREST ON BOARD THE C. N. STEAMER "CHANGSHA."

As soon as the steamer *Changsha* arrived on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., from Australia, she was boarded by the Police, who arrested one of the passengers who was travelling under the name of Graham on suspicion of his being a man who is wanted for absconding from Melbourne after embezzling £2,200 from the Bank of Victoria. In the telegram sent by the Police in Melbourne to the Police here the name of the absconder is given as "Arthur Edward Bold Hornbuckle," and he is described as being five feet eight inches in height, dark sallow complexion, dark moustache, muddy eyes and dark under the eyes. The man arrested on the *Changsha*, except that he was travelling under the same name as that supposed to have been taken by the absconder, does not tally with the description forwarded by the Melbourne Police authorities in any particular. He is about five feet five inches in height, fair complexion, with light hair and moustache. When arrested he stated that his real name was John Ferdinand Lemm, and that he had only taken the name of Graham, as he did not wish his friends to recognise his name as a third class passenger. His trunk, books, and cards all bear the name "J. F. Lemm." He was brought before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court in the course of the day, when the following evidence was taken:—

Inspector Corcoran said—At three o'clock this morning I arrested the prisoner on board the steamer *Changsha*, then arrived from Melbourne. I charge him with the larceny of £2,200, the property of the Bank of Victoria, Melbourne. I produce the warrant by virtue of which I arrested him. When I arrested him he said "I'm not the man; I'm not a bank clerk; I am an architect and my name is Lemm." He said he took a third-class passage under the name of Graham and had assumed a wrong name because he did not wish his friends to know that he was travelling third-class. I took possession of two boxes belonging to him. One contained clothing and the other contained instruments, plans and books of sketches. One of the books had the name "J. F. Lemm." One of the papers was an indenture and the other a Masonic certificate in the name of Lemm. His trunks have the same name on them, and it does not appear to have been put on recently. He has a number of cards with the same name. His personal property consisted of a gold watch and chain, a gold ring, and £20 in gold. He was the only third-class passenger on board, and was travelling under the name of Arthur Graham. Graham is the name mentioned in the telegram. He said he had taken his passage at Sydney, not at Melbourne. I now ask for a remand.

His Worship asked in what way the accused answered to the description in the telegram.

Inspector Corcoran said the accused did not correspond with the description at all, except that he was travelling under the name of Arthur Graham and was the only third class passenger on board the *Changsha*.

His Worship said if a mistake had been made he was very sorry, but he was afraid he could do nothing but remand the case at present until further information was received from Australia. It would be well for the inspector to consult the Captain Superintendent of Police on the matter.

Inspector Corcoran said he had already spoken to the Captain Superintendent, who suggested that a telegram should be sent to Australia at once.

His Worship said he supposed the accused could not find bail.

The accused said the only property he had was the £20 found in his possession.

His Worship said that would not be nearly enough as the larceny he was accused of was over £2,000. He remanded the case for a week, but would take it sooner if it could be gone on with.

The accused applied for his sketching materials.

His Worship said the whole of the property had better remain in the possession of the Police.

* * *

In the case of John Ferdinand Lemm, who was arrested on the 18th inst. on board the *Changsha* on suspicion of being a man who was wanted on a charge of embezzling £2,200 from the Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Mr. Webber, on the 20th inst., appeared at the Police Court, before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse and applied for Lemm's release. Mr. Webber said he wished to call one or two witnesses and he also wished to ask in the first place, who was the prosecutor in the present case. If his Worship would not grant the release he should have to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

His Worship asked on what grounds Mr. Webber applied for the release.

Mr. Webber said on the ground that defendant was not the man.

His Worship having given permission for the calling of certain witnesses,

Chief Inspector Horspool was placed in the box and examined by Mr. Webber. He said—The Captain Superintendent of Police received a telegram from Sydney on Friday last, and in consequence of that telegram, I applied and obtained a warrant on certain sworn information.

Mr. Webber—Where is that information?

Inspector Horspool—I do not know.

Mr. Webber then asked the Magistrate for the information.

His Worship said he had not got it, but it would be forthcoming in a few minutes.

Several minutes having elapsed and the information not appearing, Mr. Webber said he presumed it had been mislaid.

His Worship said he could not give any information on that point.

Mr. Webber said he must also presume it was not in Court on Saturday when the accused was before the Court.

His Worship said he must decline to give any information on that point.

Mr. Webber said he must have the information before proceeding.

After some further delay, as the information was not forthcoming, Mr. Webber proceeded with his examination of Chief Inspector Horspool.

Have you read the telegram which was received?—I have.

Does the prisoner correspond with the description given in the telegram?—He does not.

Have you examined the marks on his boxes, clothing and certificates?—I have not.

As Chief Inspector of Police have you any wish to detain him?—I have no choice in the matter. He is detained under the Magistrate's order. I received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police this morning to wire to Australia concerning the prisoner. I have not done so yet.

Why did you allow two days to elapse before doing so?—I only got instructions this morning and have not yet had time to wire.

You have been about twenty-five years in the Police Force, I believe?—Yes.

You saw the telegram?—Yes.

You say the prisoner does not correspond with the description contained there in any way?—He does not.

Speaking as an officer of experience, would you have arrested the man?—Yes, because the name corresponded.

Who is the prosecutor?—Inspector Corcoran.

His Worship (to Chief Inspector Horspool)—When you say the prisoner is detained by order of the Magistrate of course you are perfectly well aware that as soon as the Police say they have no wish to detain him the Magistrate will let the man go. If you are able to give me that assurance, I will let him go at once.

Chief Inspector Horspool—Of course I cannot give that assurance. What I mean by the prisoner being detained under the Magistrate's instructions is that at present he is detained under a remand warrant.

Mr. Webber said the reason why he was putting these questions was that the prisoner had a remedy against some one and he therefore wished to have the prosecutor's name on the depositions.

Chief Inspector Horspool said that he was not authorised by the Captain Superintendent of Police to apply for the release of the prisoner. The Captain Superintendent asked that he should be detained, and he had not since that asked that he should be released.

His Worship—As I said before, you are aware that when the Police intimate to me that they do not wish to detain the man I shall release him.

Mr. Webber said he next wished to call Inspector Corcoran. He was entitled to call some evidence to show why the man should not be detained. At present he was simply detained on a charge of obtaining £2,200 and not on any special act whereby his rendition or extradition was asked for.

His Worship said he was doubtful about receiving the evidence Mr. Webber was tendering.

Mr. Webber—Then your Worship refuses it?

His Worship—It seems to me irregular.

Mr. Webber—Then you refuse it. I am only tendering the evidence and it is for your Worship to say whether you refuse it or not. By refusing it you are assisting to detain the man. If the man is not released other steps, and more expensive ones, will have to be taken. I would again ask your Worship, also, if the information has been found.

His Worship—It is being looked for.

Mr. Webber—I take it that the information is not forthcoming and that when the man was remanded it was not in court.

His Worship—You can come to what conclusion you like upon that.

Mr. Webber—Then I wish to call the Chief Clerk with reference to it.

His Worship—I must refuse that evidence.

Mr. Webber—I wish to call Inspector Corcoran to put him a question with respect to the warrant.

His Worship—I have no objection to that.

Inspector Corcoran was then called and examined by Mr. Webber. He said—I executed the warrant in this case. The warrant is made out for the arrest of Arthur Edward Bold-Stornbuckle. I arrested the prisoner on Saturday on board the *Changsha*. He was asleep on deck. I told him he was wanted for the larceny of £2,200 from a bank in Melbourne and that there was a warrant issued for his arrest. I asked him his name and he said "John Ferdinand Lemm." He appeared to be very much surprised and denied that he was Hornbuckle. I saw the chief steward and he said the prisoner was travelling under the name of Graham. I saw the passage ticket with the name of Graham on it. I have not seen the information in this case.

Mr. Webber again asked for the prisoner's discharge.

His Worship said he could not grant the discharge. He would remand the case, as previously, to Saturday next, taking it earlier if it could be taken.

Mr. Webber asked that the prisoner might be allowed to have his clothes.

His Worship said he had no objection to the prisoner getting possession of any of his property that the Police were willing to let him have. The prisoner was then removed to the gaol.

* * *

In the afternoon, Mr. Francis Q.C., instructed by Mr. Webber, appeared before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Fielding Clarke) in the Supreme Court to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the matter of John Ferdinand Lemm.

Mr. Francis said in the matter the accused had sworn an affidavit as follows:—

I, John Ferdinand Lemm, at present detained in Victoria Gaol, make oath and say as follows. I am 22 years of age and for the last 18 years have resided at Snail Bay, Balmain, Sydney, and am an architect. For the last 5 years I have been employed in my brother-in-law's office, Mr. E. H. Buchanan, who is Mayor of Balmain. On or about the the 29th day of April, 1889, I left Sydney in the steamer *Changsha* for Japan. Not having much money and leaving Sydney without my father's consent, I took a third class passage and not wishing my friends to know that I travelled third class I booked under the assumed name of Graham. On arriving at Hongkong I was arrested while asleep on deck on board the steamer *Changsha* and charged with the larceny of £2,200 and was called Arthur Edward Bold Hornbuckle, a name I have never heard before. I am not Arthur Edward Bold Hornbuckle, nor do I know any person of that name. I am not a bank clerk but am an architect. On arriving at Hongkong was the first time I ever heard of any larceny of £2,200 or any such sum from any bank. I therefore most humbly pray your Lordship to grant me Her Majesty's Writ of Habeas Corpus to bring me before your Lordship to be discharged from imprisonment, and that your Lordship will be pleased to order that a writ of certiorari may be issued to the committing Magistrate to produce before your Lordship the examination and depositions taken before him which granted the commitment.

Mr. Francis said there was also an affidavit made by Mr. Webber as follows:—

I John Francis Webber of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, solicitor for John Ferdinand Lemm, do hereby make oath and say as follows:—

1.—The above named John Ferdinand Lemm was arrested under a warrant issued by Henry Ernest Wodehouse Esquire on or about the 18th day of May, 1889.

2.—The said warrant charged the said John Ferdinand Lemm with the larceny of £2,200 within the Jurisdiction of the Government of Victoria, Australia.

3.—The said John Ferdinand Lemm was under the said warrant brought before the said Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Esquire, one of the Magistrates of this Colony, on the 20th May charged with the larceny of £2,200 within the Jurisdiction of the Government of Victoria, Australia.

4.—On behalf of the said John Ferdinand Lemm I asked the said Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Esquire to permit me to see the information upon which the said warrant had been issued, but was refused, as was also my application to examine the chief clerk at the Magistracy respecting the said information.

5.—I applied to the said Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Esquire for copies of the warrants remanding the said John Ferdinand Lemm and the copies hereunto annexed were supplied to me.

6.—This day the Chief Inspector of Police was examined by Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Esq., when the Chief Inspector of Police stated that the said John Ferdinand Lemm did not answer to the description given in a telegram received from the authorities at Sydney to arrest a man for the larceny of £2,200.

7.—The Inspector who arrested the said John Ferdinand Lemm also stated that the prisoner did not answer to the description given in the said telegram.

8.—I have seen the said telegram and it therein describes the person wanted as one by the name of Arthur Edward Bold Hornbuckle, a bank clerk, sallow complexion, 5 feet 8 inches in height, side whiskers and dark eyes, while the said John Ferdinand Lemm is an architect, of a reddish complexion, 5 feet 4

inches in height, beard, and light blue eyes, and I have been informed by the said Inspector that the said John Ferdinand Lemm's certificates, indentures, masonic diploma, accounts, watch, and private letters are all marked with the name of Lemm.

Mr. Francis submitted that this was one of those cases where the Magistrate issued a warrant for the Police to arrest on his own responsibility. It was quite clear the Magistrate had no jurisdiction in a crime committed in Australia. He had no power to issue any warrant. There was no application or warrant or anything of that kind from Australia. There was simply a telegram. He thought under the Imperial Act that if a warrant had arrived here, that warrant might be backed and put into force here in the Colony. But there was no such warrant or information; nothing but a telegram, the description in which did not correspond with the person arrested. He asked his Lordship to make the writ returnable forthwith and fix the hearing for to-day.

His Lordship fixed this afternoon at 2 o'clock for the hearing.

In the case of John Ferdinand Lemm, who was arrested on Saturday last under suspicion of being the man who was wanted on a charge of larceny of £2,200 from the Bank of Victoria, Australia, Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Webber, appeared before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice, in the Supreme Court on the afternoon of the 21st inst., under a writ of *habeas corpus* to apply for the prisoner's discharge.

Mr. Francis said he asked for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that there was no adequate information laid to justify the issue of any warrant. The proceedings he had no doubt had been taken under the Act 44 and 45 Vic., Cap 69, entitled the Fugitive Offenders Act. Section 2 of that Act provided that where a person accused of committing an offence in one part of Her Majesty's dominions has left that part, such person on being found in another part of Her Majesty's dominions shall be liable to be apprehended in the manner provided by this Act, under an indorsed warrant or a provisional warrant. In this case there was no indorsed warrant, the warrant being, if anything, a provisional one. Now, section 4 provided that a magistrate of any part of Her Majesty's dominions may issue a provisional warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive offender who is or is suspected of being on his way to that part on such information and under such circumstances as would in his opinion justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed within his jurisdiction.

His Lordship remarked that the section also provided that such warrant may be backed and executed accordingly.

Mr. Francis said he did not think this applied in this case. It referred evidently to cases in which certain colonies were grouped together for certain purposes in the administration of the law, and as Hongkong was not grouped with any other colony for any purpose he did not think the words were applicable here.

His Lordship—Hongkong is not grouped with Australia.

Mr. Francis said it was not. He went on to say his contention was that the informations sworn in this case, on which the Magistrate issued his warrant, did not contain any such statement of facts whatever as would justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed within this Colony, and according to the section referred to he was only to grant a warrant on such information and under such circumstances as would in his opinion justify the issue of a warrant if the offence of which the fugitive was accused was committed within his own jurisdiction. He submitted further that there was no positive sworn statement in the information on which anyone could be prosecuted for perjury if no larceny was committed. There was no statement that this was the person who was even suspected of having committed it. Could such a warrant be legally issued? He submitted to his Lordship with great confidence that it could not. No information would justify the issue of a warrant on a serious charge unless there was some distinct and definite allegation on which somebody could be prosecuted for perjury if the offence had not been committed, and without giving some reasonable ground for the belief that the person charged was the person who committed the offence.

His Lordship said that the statements in the information merely fixed the person with the responsibility of making a charge.

Mr. Francis said in this case the Chief Inspector did not even take the responsibility of making a charge; he simply stated that a certain telegram had been received.

His Lordship said he did not think there was authority under the section referred to for the issue of the warrant.

Mr. Francis said if there was not, there was no authority at all. In the second place he submitted that immediately on sight of the person arrested the magistrate ought at once to have seen that a mistake had been made.

His Lordship said he supposed this was a provisional warrant under the Fugitive Offenders Act granted on such information and under such circumstances as, in the Magistrates' opinion justified it.

Mr. Francis submitted that the Magistrate's opinion must be governed by the law. A proper information, such as would justify a warrant for an offence committed in the Colony must first be laid before him, and then according to the circumstances he must exercise his discretionary power in deciding whether or not he should issue the warrant.

His Lordship then asked if any of the gentlemen concerned in these proceedings wished to say anything.

Mr. Wodehouse, in reply to his Lordship, said he had no remarks to offer.

His Lordship—I think I must order the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the information in this case is not such as would justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed in this colony. Therefore, even if this were a provisional warrant—what is the power under the Fugitive Offenders Act to issue it is a question I need not discuss—I don't think that the case would be covered by Section , which has been pointed out by Mr. Francis. Therefore I think this man must be discharged.

Mr. Francis—Then your Lordship orders his discharge?

His Lordship—Yes. I don't discuss the question as to the power to issue a provisional warrant, but consider simply that the case is not covered by the 4th Section of the Fugitive Offenders Act.

The prisoner was then set at liberty and his property restored to him.

SUPREME COURT.

21st May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE, ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

OST AND ANOTHER *v.* MCBREEN.

This was a claim for $990 for money due under a deed of separation.

Mr. Webber was for the plaintiffs and Mr. Wilson (of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's) for the defendants.

Mr. Webber said this was a suit instituted by John Brown Ost and Jane Frances McBreen, the last plaintiff being the wife of the defendant. Plaintiffs sought to recover $990, money due under a deed of separation made on the 19th July, 1884, between the defendant on the first part, John Brown Ost on the second part, and Jane Frances McBreen on the third part. Shortly after the marriage of the second plaintiff and the defendant, unhappy differences arose between the parties which were finally settled by a deed of separation, McBreen undertaking to pay his wife $15 per month for the first six months following on the signing of the deed and $20 per month after the expiration of that six months, there being the usual covenant as to behaviour and freedom from molestation. The defendant paid in all about $120. He was very irregular in his payments. From the time of the signing of the deed to the issuing of the present writ a sum of $1,110 was due and deducting the $120 paid by defendant from this, it would leave $990, which the plaintiffs now claimed. Late the previous night he had received a letter from Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, the defendant's solicitors, giving him notice that in addition to the general issue they would plead a special defence that the execution of the deed of the 19th July, 1884 was obtained by concealment of facts and misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiffs.

The following evidence was then taken:—

John Brown Ost, clerk in holy orders, said—In the year 1884 I was aware of certain unhappy differences between defendant and his wife. A deed of indenture was prepared under which I was appointed trustee. That deed was executed by me. It was also executed by defendant and his wife. For the first six months Mr. McBreen was to make his wife an allowance of $15 and after that $20 per month. He paid regularly the first six months, but the seventh month he sent $15, when it should have been $20. On being reminded that he should have sent $20, he pleaded that exchange was very low and he could not send more. Then I saw Mr. Hazeland and Mr. Russell, and I came to the conclusion it was better to receive $15 than probably nothing at all. Shortly afterwards a child was born to Mrs. McBreen in Singapore. I conveyed this news to Mr. McBreen and asked him to send some money. He wrote back that he was not the father of the child, and stated that he was prepared to make an allowance of $10 per month or nothing at all. I communicated this offer to Mrs. McBreen, who was very indignant. McBreen then ceased making payments and I saw Mr. Russell and asked to be released from the trusteeship. He said that probably there would be no more trouble about it. Mrs. McBreen has returned to the Colony and is in very poor circumstances and I have been compelled to take her and her children under my protection. This deed was prepared because Mrs. McBreen accused her husband of ill-treatment and adultery. I do not remember Mr. McBreen making any accusations against his wife at the time. I am not aware of any concealment of fact or misrepresentation by Mrs. McBreen at the time the deed was made. I became trustee for Mrs. McBreen because I believed she was all she should be. I have no reason to alter that opinion. The money I received from Mr. McBreen I paid over to Mrs. McBreen, giving Mr. McBreen receipts for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—Previous to the deed being made, my only acquaintance with Mrs. McBreen was her coming to me for advice. I know she was originally a girl in the Diocesan Home, that she married Mr. Petersen and on his death she married Mr. McBreen, who was then in the Police Force. When she came to me I made all possible enquiries and satisfied myself her case was one deserving of assistance and then I talked the matter over with Mr. Russell. I have heard that there was a case at the Police Court between Mr. McBreen and Mrs. McBreen, but I do not know what it was. I do not as a rule read the Police reports. At the time this deed was drawn up I was aware that Mrs. McBreen was going to bring her husband into the law courts, and I understood this was a solution of it. I knew that there was a previous deed of separation, but I was not aware that there was an action pending under that deed. Supposing that previous to the making of this document I had known Mrs. McBreen had been unfaithful to her husband I should not have become a trustee. Since Mrs. McBreen has been in Singapore I have made enquiries as to the life Mrs. McBreen was leading in Singapore. Mrs. McBreen has four children with her now. Three of them were the children of her late husband, the fourth is the son of Mr. McBreen. Since Mrs. McBreen has come to Hongkong she has lived with me for the past fortnight; before that she was living at Wanchai.

Re-examined—I asked Miss Cook, the head of a large boarding school in Singapore, as to Mrs. McBreen, and she said she thought it was a pity that Mrs. McBreen was obliged to keep a boarding house. She did not say anything against her moral character.

By his Lordship—After denying the paternity of the child, Mr. McBreen said he would make a reduced allowance or nothing at all. I never received any reduced allowance from Mr. McBreen.

Frank Hazeland, clerk to the Chief Justice, proved the signatures to the deed of separation and the date of its execution.

Jane Frances McBreen said—I am the wife of the defendant. Before I married him my name was Jane Frances Petersen. Three years after the death of my first husband I married the defendant. I was born in Macao and brought up under Miss Bunter. I left the school when I was seventeen and I then married Mr. Petersen. After I had been married for six years to Mr. Petersen, he died. I lived happily with Mr. Petersen. At the time I married Mr. McBreen I had three children. Mr. McBreen was a policeman when I married him. When I married him I had $3,000 and an hotel. I bought his discharge from the Police. I married him in the Registrar's office. Mr. McBreen took away the certificate. When we were first married we both lived at the hotel. I kept him for nine months and paid $600 debts. Then he got employment and was appointed second clerk in the Commissariat Department. Three months later I took a house near the American Consulate. About a week after that I borrowed $25 for him. He went out and spent it, came back drunk, and struck me. I then left him, but I afterwards returned to him. Three years after I was married I went to Singapore. I started an hotel and stayed there for about nine months. I then returned to Hongkong. That was in 1883. I saw my husband on my return. I went to his office. During the nine months I was first in Singapore he did not send me any money. When I went to his office on my return I asked him for money. He refused to give me any. I then summoned him. Previous to my going to Singapore there had been an agreement made out by which Mr. McBreen was to pay me $20 per month. It was under this arrangement that I sued him. I had three children by the defendant. One was born in Hongkong and two in Singapore. The first child was born in 1880. The second in 1882 or 1883, five months after I arrived in Singapore, the first time. On the 18th July, 1884, McBreen came to my house and said he wanted me to go down to his house to sign the deed of separation, and that the chief clerk was there. I went down there, but there was no one there, but himself. I remained there some time, during which he cohabited with me. I then went to the Supreme Court and signed the deed. I stayed in Hongkong about a month, after which I left for Singapore. Seven months after arriving in Singapore, a child was born. I swear that McBreen was the father of that child. I wrote to him when the child was born, telling him that he had promised to send me more money when the child was born. I never got any answer to that letter. I also wrote to Mr. Ost. Mr. Ost wrote me telling me that my husband said he was not the father of the child and that he would pay me only $10 per month in future. Since 1884 I have only received eight months' allowance. Since the date of my marriage with McBreen to the date of the deed I did nothing which I should wish to conceal from my husband. Since the signing of the deed of separation I have not been unfaithful to my husband.

Cross-examined—I gave my husband $120 to buy his discharge from the Police, before I married him. He was not allowed to retire from the Police on account of ill-health. My husband lived with me at the hotel for about nine months after we married. He then got employment and left me, as he said his master would not allow him to live there. I went to Singapore the first time because my husband never gave me any money. I spoke to him about going and he said "all right." I signed a document before I went, by which he undertook to pay me $240 and I undertook not to molest him any more. I left Hongkong about three or four months after that and took an hotel in Singapore. I did not assault my husband after the signing of the first agreement. I never stopped his 'ricksha and scratched his face. It was not for that reason that he did not pay me the $240. He refused to pay me, because I showed some one some letters which had passed between him and a sergeant's wife. It is not true that for some years prior to the signing of the deed of separation my husband had no connection with me. He cohabited with me on the 18th July 1884. The house I had in Singapore was a boarding house. I never to my knowledge had women of ill-fame living in the house. I never misconducted myself while in Singapore. I have been in trouble with the Police in Singapore about my house. I gave up the house of my own accord about two months ago.

Re-examined—I gave up my house in Singapore because of some of the lodgers bringing in outsiders to drink there.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Wilson said the defence was that there was trouble between Mr. and Mrs. McBreen in settlement of which, before Mrs. McBreen went to Singapore for the first time, an agreement was entered into by which McBreen was to pay his wife $240 by instalments of $20 per month and she undertook not to molest him. One payment of $20 was made under that agreement, but Mrs. McBreen again molested her husband and actually assaulted him in the Queen's Road. As his Lordship heard, Mrs. McBreen then commenced an action against her husband and at the same time a number of Summary Court suits were brought against defendant for debts incurred by his wife. It was suggested, he believed by the Court, that that deed of separation should be entered into and the suggestion was adopted by both parties, the defendant at that time believing that his wife had been guilty of no immoral act against him. The deed was executed and the first instalment paid. At the end of the six months the defendant made representations that he could not pay the increased rate of $20 per month. Soon after that he got a letter from Mr. Ost telling him of the birth of a child. Defendant would tell his lordship that for a considerable time previous to the signing of the deed he had no connection whatever with his wife and therefore on receiving the letter he naturally felt he had been misled in being induced to enter into this agreement. In answer to that letter he wrote to Mr. Ost telling him that after paying the instalment then due he would not pay any more. In that resolution he (Mr. Wilson) submitted defendant was perfectly justified. The defence also stated that Mrs. McBreen was not keeping the house in Singapore in a respectable manner, and that she allowed women to go there whom she knew to be of ill-fame and that she allowed them to carry on their immoral traffic in her house, even if she herself was not engaged in the same traffic, and that in consequence of this defendant was entirely exempted from making any further payments.

Jessie Ramsay Ormston said—I am a widow living in Graham Street. I have known Mrs. McBreen about five or six years. I knew her when she was Mrs. Petersen. I was in Singapore when Mrs. McBreen was there. I kept a boarding house for four or five months there. After I gave that up I went to live with Mrs. McBreen. It was a boarding house used mostly by policemen and sailors. I was the only female boarder there. My bedroom was next door to Mrs. McBreen's. I knew one man, a sergeant of Police there, who used repeatedly to go into Mrs. McBreen's room. There were others also, but not so often as this one. Mrs. McBreen was not licenced to sell liquor but liquor was sold there. Mrs. McBreen was in trouble once or twice with the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Webber—I am a woman of easy virtue. I left Singapore because I could not make a living there. When I came here I visited Mr. McBreen several times. He asked me to give evidence in this case.

James Dawson said—I am in the Chinese Imperial Customs Service. I am attached to the *Feiho*. I have known the defendant for about five years. I know Mrs. McBreen. I first knew her in 1886 in Singapore. She kept a refreshment and billiard rooms. I frequently went there. I have occupied a bedroom there. I have gone there with women. Mrs. McBreen knew of this. I have bought liquor there. I used to pay Mrs. McBreen for it. I have seen Mrs. McBreen going upstairs to her room with men on more than one occasion. I was in Singapore for sixteen or seventeen months. I have seen as many as five girls in Mrs. McBreen's house. They were kept there for immoral houses.

Cross-examined—I was a warder in the gaol at Singapore. I was not forced to resign that. I left because they would not give me an increase of wages. Before I went to Singapore I was a petty officer in the *Merlin* and was stationed here. I have met women of loose character at Mrs. McBreen's house. They lived in the house. I stopped at McBreen's house last night. We talked very little about the case. Personally I know nothing immoral about Mrs. McBreen. She may have never misconducted herself so far as I know.

J. F. McBreen—I am a clerk in the Ordnance Department. I was formerly in the Police Force. I made the acquaintance of my wife in 1880. I married her six or seven months afterwards. She kept a coffee shop. Directly after getting married differences arose between us. I lived with her at the coffee house. The first serious trouble I had with my wife was when I was living in Blue Buildings in 1881. One afternoon on going home from the office I found my wife gone. At that time she had a summons out against me for assaulting her. The case was dismissed. I first agreed with her to separate in 1882. She then went to Singapore and returned from there in about sixteen months, bringing with her a child, which she said was mine. I agreed to pay her $240 in twelve instalments. I paid one instalment of $20. I did not pay her any more because she came to the office and assaulted me. She tore my shirt and vest. When she returned from Singapore I was living in Spring Gardens. She came to my house and created a frightful disturbance and she was locked up. The next day I went to live at Kellett's Island. She commenced an action against me the next day. There were also several actions against me in the Summary Court for debts which my wife had incurred. The deed of separation was drawn up at the suggestion of the Judge. The child which my wife brought back from Singapore might have been my child or it might not. When I entered into the deed of separation I had a suspicion that my wife had been unfaithful to me, but I had no proof of it. I would not have signed the deed if I had had any knowledge of her unfaithfulness. I have never ill-treated her in my life. The first definite information I received which led me to believe my wife had been unfaithful was the letter from Mr. Ost, stating that a child was born. I wrote to Mr. Ost in reply to that letter that I would not pay any further sum to my wife. I never remember having offered to pay a reduced sum of $10 per month. The last time that I and my wife cohabited together was before she went to Singapore in 1882. I will swear that since that time I never cohabited with her and it is impossible that I could be the father of any child she has had since then. Her statement that I cohabited with her before the signing of the deed of separation is absolutely false. I left the Police in consequence of being invalided by Dr. Ayres. I never obtained any money from my wife on the understanding I was to buy my discharge from the Police. Before I was married I never had any money from my wife. I do not know how many children my wife had by her former husband. My salary at the time I signed the deed of separation was $100 per month. There was a considerable amount of pressure brought to bear on me to make me sign the deed of separation. After I signed the document my wife went to Singapore. If I had not heard from Mr. Ost that a child had been born I should have continued my payments under the deed of separation. I do not know what money my wife had when I married her. I never obtained any money from her. I was living with her at the coffee house. I left there because I did not think it was a very respectable place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Webber—My salary is now $110. While I lived at the coffee house with my wife she paid the household expenses. After I left the coffee house I still lived with my wife. I lived with her altogether for about a year. Differences arose and my wife went to Singapore. She was away nearly two years. When she came back she came to see me. I had not rooms in Spring Gardens in 1884. I only messed there. I will swear that I never took my wife to my rooms in July of 1884. The differences between my wife and myself were not caused by my spending my wife's money. The differences were not caused by my immorality with sergeants' wives. I was in the habit of writing letters to some of the sergeants wives. I do not consider they were improper letters for a married man to write. There was a woman died some time ago in my house. She was living with me. She was not buried under my name. I do not think my wife knew of this. The witness, Dawson told me about my wife the first time I saw him after he left Singapore. I did not mention what he told me to Mr. Ost. I stopped paying the money to my wife when Mr. Ost wrote me that she had a child. I do not remember promising to pay $10 per month after that. I will not swear I did not. It is impossible that the last child is mine.

This concluded the case for the defence.

The case was adjourned till 10.30 a.m. the next day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion expressed by our Correspondents.]

MUD, WATER—WHAT A MUDDLE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—When your correspondent wrote about mud, muddles, and muddlers he should have avoided a series of (,-[—, &c., as complicated as the machinery of a modern man-of-war, as they don't tend to make his ideas clear. [Were I to follow his style I would ask how it is that, including the men-of-war now building, there is only an average of two trained engineers for each vessel—a state of affairs worse even than ships or forts without guns]. "Who is He?" is right to the extent that just before the last heavy rains a commencement was made to clean out the reservoir at the upper end, which owing to the lowness of the water was then dry. Probably your correspondent is right as to the absurdity of this proceeding, but I think it did not last long enough and was too long ago to cause the disagreeable state that the water is in to-day. At the same time I think it is still less likely that it can be caused by the excavations so far above, especially as we have had little rain lately and the water has been getting worse instead of better. I venture to suggest that the cause may be a break in the conduit. There are extensive building and road making operations going on in its neighbourhood. If much of this loosened earth is allowed to get in there is nothing to check its progress to our houses, whereas if it were above the reservoir it seems incredible that such an amount of sand could get through the filtering bed. My own opinion is that we are frightening ourselves unnecessarily about the muddiness of the water causing danger to health, but perhaps some of our medical men will have the mixture analysed and through your columns give us the benefit of their opinions. At any rate it is the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to find out for certain the cause and to remedy it.

Yours truly,

WHO AM I?

Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

THE WATER MUDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—An easy solution of the water muddle suggests itself. I am not an engineer, and do not profess to speak as one having authority, but I cannot for the life of me see why the Tytam water should not be turned into the old pipes of the Pokfolum supply until new pipes can be laid. The connection could be made at small cost and in a very short time. I know the pressure of the Tytam water burst some of the old pipes in Queen's Road, but to avoid this the pressure could be regulated accordingly at the outlet from the service reservoir.—I am, Yours, etc.,

MUDLARK.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

WANTED, WEATHER FORECASTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I should like to ask, through your medium, if it is not possible for the Director of the Observatory to do something more useful than chronicle the weather we have had? We should like to know also what sort of weather we may expect from day to-day. In England weather forecasts are published for all parts of the United Kingdom every day in the morning papers, and having had occasion to consult them hundreds of times I can safely say that they are nearly always accurate. Now Dr. Doberck has been here long enough, I imagine, to be able to make similar calculations and give us weather forecasts every day. It is all very well to have the temperature and barometer—though the temperature on Mount Elgin, by the way, is different to that of Queen's Road—but we should like to be prepared for such thunderstorms as that of Sunday morning, for instance, which no doubt broke the sleep of 99 out of every 100 persons in the colony. Instead, therefore, of telling us, the day after, that "the barometer has risen and gradients are slight for N. winds," and that "cloudy, hot, and dry weather prevails," could he not give a forecast for the following day, such as—"Hot, close weather during the day; thunderstorms probable in the evening."

The colony pays a large [illegible] for the Observatory, and would like to get [illegible] ctical good from it. So far we have had nothing but storm warnings, of the value of which of course, if correct, no doubt can be entertained. But they might usefully be supplemented by weather forecasts.—Yours faithfully,

BAROMETER.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

A PLEA FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—This afternoon I had occasion to witness an instance of the most shocking brutality. Close to the City Hall two ponies were to be seen standing in the midst of a strong shower of rain without even so much as a blanket to keep the wet off—while the mafoo sat quietly dozing on one of the inner steps leading to the theatre. Such conduct on the part of the mafoo is cruel in the extreme, and I should be very glad to see the Government bring about steps to form a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and prevent such atrocities being committed again.—Yours truly,

HUMANITY.

Hongkong, 20th May 1889.

SUMMARY OF THE "KWANG-PAO."

15th May.

The article of to-day in discussing the condition of the Chinese settled in Australia and in animadverting on the change that has come upon popular feeling in the country *vis à vis* Chinese, urges the appointment of consuls to afford protection and to watch Chinese interests.

A passenger jumped from a passage boat and tried to commit suicide, but was pulled out.

A quarrel takes place between two water coolies originating as to who would draw water first.

During the last storm two houses outside the western gate were struck by lightning.

A woman so keenly felt the loss of her young son who was kidnapped that she died broken hearted.

A heavy fall of rain in Wei-chow filled the streets with water three or four feet deep, and the students in leaving the examination hall had no help but to wade through the flooded streets.

Two extortioners were tried and found guilty and now await punishment.

Another piece of ground is to be appropriated by the Viceroy, and the owners have been notified to appear before the authorities and receive compensation.

A young girl was sold by her father in order to have wherewith to gamble. The mother, who had been told that she had been kidnapped, happened to meet her, and the buyer, aware of the true circumstances, returned the girl.

A father loses his two sons and to prayers made to the josses he receives for answer that they are about to be taken abroad and that it would be as well to keep an eye on the steamers. He did so and discovered his two sons.

At Kao-yao a raid has been made on the gambling shops.

16th May.

A decree from His Majesty, commanding that the taxes in various districts enumerated in full should be remitted in view of the extreme distress that prevails among the natives occupies the place of a leader to-day.

On the 8th of the 5th moon the Prefect and Magistrate will preside at the military examinations.

The three tailors who stole several suits of clothes from three women were brought before the authorities and now await trial. It would appear that the tailors took the clothes under the impression that these female kidnappers would not take any action.

The Taotai of Lienchow having invited the chiefs of the savages to come and see him, tried to arrive at the cause why the raids are from time to time made. The chiefs averred they had nothing to do with them and that rowdies among them were responsible.

Much stir has been caused [illegible] ences of the inmates of a haunted house. The house has at length had to be vacated as several of the inmates died while others came to grief.

A servant girl who had lost her way put up in a house where she had asked for hospitality. The next day rewards having been offered for her recovery the master of the house sent her back to her friends and obtained the compensation.

A daughter was driven by ill-treatment to take opium and commit suicide. Her parents seeing her in an unconscious state and believing her to be dead buried her. A bystander, however, seeing the girl clad in fine clothes went at dusk and opened the grave, when the girl, was found alive. After some time when he had got over the fright he succeeded in inducing her to follow him home.

A notorious robber was apprehended and is now awaiting his trial and punishment.

17th May.

The continuation of the edict is given to-day, and a further list of districts appears wherein on account of the misery prevailing taxes of all kinds are remitted.

The repairs to the city gates of Wei-chow were taken in hand a few days back.

At Ping-chow the authorities obtained information of the presence of three notorious characters on board a passage boat. The police on arrival of the boat went on board and succeeded in laying hands on one, the other two, two burly fellows, fought their way on shore.

During a heavy shower of rain several thieves got into a house and were making off with the plunder when the inmates heard them. Shouts for help were raised, but with heavy rain no one was about.

A sharp blow of wind upset a boat. Two children and an old woman were drowned.

As in various localities paper with characters on is turned to bad account, the doers of good deeds are called upon to devise means to enforce more respect from these ignorant persons.

A young wife having mysteriously disappeared, a man who is suspected as being a kidnapper has been arrested and will shortly be subjected to an inquiry.

A stranger to Canton, an inveterate gambler, having spent all his money, tries to commit suicide, but is rescued by his wife. His kinsmen fearing the recurrence of what happened send him back to his native place.

A dispute takes place in a pawn shop between the shopkeepers and a customer who obstinately insisted upon having his goods pawned on more favourable conditions than generally allowed by old custom.

A man was lately brought before the authorities as he was found in possession of official documents to which he had no right. He pleaded innocence, saying that they had been given to him. The authorities told him that he would be held responsible unless the giver appeared.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The *Chinese Times* says:—It is said the English Dominicans, perhaps the most powerful of the English Catholic orders, certainly the most wealthy and influential, as the priests are recruited from the old Catholic noble and gentle families, propose to establish a considerable mission to China, and that a decision may soon be made thereon. All the undertakings of this powerful Society are well planned and carried out efficiently.

Monsignor Anzer (Bishop *in partibus infidelium*), of South Shantung, is now here, a young and energetic man. He is head of the German mission, numbering 14 priests, mostly Prussians from the Rhine provinces and Bavarians. He speaks hopefully of his diocese, which numbers 6,000 native converts to Christianity, in the three prefectures which are included in his see.

It is probable that the numbers of German Catholic missionaries in China will ere long be largely increased, as the extension of mission operations is now under consideration.

It is said that Senor Oñiz, *Chargé d' Affaires* of Spain, and Senor Múrcal, Interpreter of the Spanish Legation here, have gone to Hankow on missionary affairs.

Bishop Scarella, of the Italian mission to Honan, it was who applied to Monsieur Lemaire, Minister of France, for a passport for the Italian priest, Padre Moncoata. The Yamên, however, as agreed upon, granted the passport, but delivered it to the late Italian Minister.

The Yamên, with some apparent inconsistency, for which, however, valid reasons exist, have lately, and since the rebuff to Monsieur Lemaire which we chronicled, given to the French Legation three passports for missionaries not of French nationality.

By late letters it would appear that the *Propaganda Fide* of Rome, the President of which is Cardinal Simeoni, is now engaged in discussing the whole bearings of Catholic missions in China, the question of jurisdiction included, and the probable and certainly most practical solution will be the despatch to Peking of a Papal Internuncio or Apostolical Delegate. (A Nuncio ranks with Ambassador, an Internuncio and Apostolical Delegate with an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary). In the meantime Germany, Italy, and Spain, though they will not surrender one tittle of their legal rights to France, are not acting forcibly here, as they are willing to await the possible *modus vivendi* that may come from Rome to satisfy all concerned.

It is a pity that Monsieur Constans, who, during his stay in the east, acquired new views about the Catholic missions, and no longer ranks as Saul, the persecutor, did not settle the question of the protectorate and its numerous issues before he went away, as his superior boldness, fearlessness of responsibility, and superior power of dealing with affairs would have been of advantage to French interests. There is always a danger, unless Rome soon decides, that the French pretensions, as against the determination of Italy, Germany, Spain, and the Imperial dynasty, may by some folly raise an angry dispute, materials for which exist in plenty.

The three probabilities or potentialities now in plain view, viz.:—the re-establishment of direct relations between China and the Papacy by the foundation of an internunciature at Peking; the increase of the energetic German missions; and the settlement in this country of an offshoot from the well ordered and powerful English Dominican order, points to the renewal of spiritual activity amongst the Catholic missions. Considering this the Protestant missionaries should, in generous emulation, prepare to do their best by founding a common headship in Peking, answering to the Papal Delegation; by healing the ignoble and irritating divisions and sub-divisions as much as possible, and, lastly, by enforcement of some kind of discipline. This last condition is becoming more and more necessary as certain dissident sections are drifting towards the debased and revolting methods of the Salvation Army, a movement that cannot fail to produce deplorable results.

Rightly understood, no ethical and religious system has been given to the world so essentially flexible and adaptive as that of Christianity, which is suited to all races, white, yellow, or black, and to all classes of minds, whether Negritic or Indo-Aryan, and the diversities between these two points. But while recognizing their high aims, it seems to many that Protestant missions in the East, as a rule, are too prone to ignore the two most vital and beneficial qualities of Christianity we have mentioned. If the teachings of Knox, Calvin, Simeon, and of the more modern but not more advanced dissidents of this day fail to reach the Turanian mind, why not try the other countless resources of Christianity, as change the the lawful methods as you will, the objectives will always be the same, or should be, viz. material and moral improvement, civilization, and the faith of our true Lord.

We merely put before our readers some of the more superficial aspects of a matter that deeply concerns all who have interests in the present and future of the Chinese Empire. The ordinary views of the Protestant missionaries—with a few well-known exceptions—are probably too conventional to be vivifying. The conception of the Christian religion held in England, Germany, and the United States (speaking of the more Protestant countries), is in 1889 a very different one to that held say thirty years ago, but the Protestant methods in vogue in China now are those of one hundred years ago plus some not very desirable additions. It is encouraging to be told that a Chinaman who becomes a convert to Islam never returns to idolatry; also that it often happens one member of a family, who has been a visitor to or resident in the more north-westerly parts of the Empire, and has become Moslem, if ever he returns to his native village, is certain to be the means of converting first his family, then his neighbours, so that by native and non-professional emissaries it very often happens, in the circumstances stated, that by one man a pagan village in the course of a few years is transformed into a Mussulman commune. So also with Christianity. In Peking there are numerous families, good Christians, who are descended from the proselytes of the great Jesuits. In Shanghai there are still, though the numbers were sadly reduced, there and in the silk country, many Christin descendants of the converts of St. Francis Xavier, and a French Catholic priest told us in 1880, that when he was making a walking tour from Awomori to Tokyo, and across from Niigatu to Sendai, in Japan, at almost every inn where he stopped he was sought out and saluted by Japanese whose ancestors were converted by St. Francis Xavier, or by the apostolic Spanish priests of that and later days. There is much encouragement to be drawn from this fact.

LOSS OF THE SHARK FISHERY'S BARK "WANDERING MINSTREL."

FOURTEEN MONTHS ON A DESERT ISLAND.

By the American mail news has been received of the loss of the barque *Wandering Minstrel*, Captain Walker, owned by the Hongkong Shark Fishery Company, Limited.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 21st April gives the following account:—

On February 14th a notice was posted on change that a reward of $100 would be paid by A. S. Murray for information as to the whereabouts of the bark *Wandering Minstrel*, which left Honolulu on December 10th, 1887, on a cruise among the South Sea islands.

Some time afterward Mr. Murray, who is the local agent of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was told by a sailor who had been at Honolulu, but who came from Puget Sound, that he had seen John Cameron, who was mate of the *Wandering Minstrel*, in Tacoma. Detectives were immediately sent there, but further than to learn that Cameron had kept a saloon in Olympia and from there had gone to Tacoma, their visit was fruitless and the fate of the *Wandering Minstrel* remained a mystery until yesterday, when Mr. Murray received advices from Honolulu on the steamer *Umatilla*.

On April 6th there arrived at Honolulu the British schooner *Norma*, Captain C. Johnson. The *Norma* had been among the South Sea islands fishing for sharks. On March 17th the *Norma* arrived at Midway island, where were found Captain F. D. Walker of the bark *Wandering Minstrel* and his crew. They were in a pitiable condition. The captain, his wife and four children had been on the island fourteen months, during which time they had suffered most terribly from the want of food, living on nothing but sea birds, their eggs, and what fish they were able to catch. They were living in a rudely constructed hut and were in rags. Lack of food had reduced them to skeletons and they were so weak that it was March 26th before the sick were able to be moved on board the schooner, which sailed at once for Honolulu. On the voyage the sailor Edward David Dawson, a native of Mauritius, died of scurvy. The deceased was buried at sea.

The account of the captain of the *Wandering Minstrel* is one of terrible suffering on an uninhabited island. In his report he says:—"We left Honolulu on December 10th, 1887, arrived at French Frigate Shoals on the 18th, and left there on December 27th. Arrived at Midway island and anchored in Walles harbour on January 9th, 1888. On the island was found C. Jorgensen, one of the shipwrecked crew of the schooner *General Siegel*, who had been left on the island when the rest of the crew were saved. The weather was fine, and a quantity of fishing gear was landed so as to commence shark fishing, and preparations were made to stay a while at the island. The vessel had but a small cargo, but besides a fine fishing outfit, had a steam launch and several lifeboats. The month of January passed uneventfully, but February began with stormy weather and heavy gales. On the 3rd a furious storm prevailed, the barometer falling to 29.30. Both anchor chains parted, and a third anchor which was dropped was dragged toward the reef. Seeing that nothing could be done to save the vessel, at 1.30 that afternoon the boats were lowered and the *Wandering Minstrel* was was left to her fate. She was then striking heavily on the coral-bound shore. A safe landing was made through the breakers, and all made themselves as comfortable as possible on shore. The storm lasted a week. The bark broke to pieces rapidly, and it was impossible to save much of the provisions, although a few tins of meat and fruit were recovered.

"Things now began to look serious. There were fifteen people on the island, and food was daily becoming scantier. Jorgensen and the mate, John Cameron, were together much of the time, and were continually quarrelling with the sailors and making themselves generally objectionable. Finally, on October 15, 1888, having induced the Chinese cook to go with them, they stole the largest lifeboat and all of the provisions in camp and set sail. After that matters became worse, all of the provisions being gone. The four children and the wife of Captain Walker kept up nobly. About the first of the present year two sailors died from some disease, probably scurvy. Day after day passed monotonously. The children finally gave in, and were all suffering from scurvy, as was Mrs. Walker, when the *Norma* picked them up. One sailor was drowned during January while fishing, the boat being capsized by a heavy sea and he being too weak to swim. Three native sailors who were on the island did not suffer much, and showed but little what they had gone through when they arrived at Honolulu."

The captain and his family are very thankful at their deliverance, as they would surely have starved had they remained undiscovered on the island much longer. Captain Walker will remain at the islands until his family are once more in good health. One of his children is very ill and may not live. Jorgensen, who left the island so basely, taking with him the provisions, was a very dangerous man. He was suspected of killing two of the crew of the *General Siegel* and at the time tried to get away in a boat. When the crew were rescued he was left on the island. So unbearable had Jorgensen become, that Captain Walker reports but for the interference on several occasions of his wife he surely would have shot him. The boat in which the three were, must have been picked up by some vessel, or else the three reached Honolulu, and, without reporting the terrible predicament of the captain and crew sailed for this country.

A naval court of inquiry was convened in Honolulu on March 12th, and justified Captain Walker in his position in relation to the loss of the *Wandering Minstrel*. The court was composed of Lieut. Webb of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cormorant*, president; T. Rain Walker, British Vice-Consul, and Captain Bowers, of the British bark *Royal Tar*.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* gives the following account:—

Capt. Walker, wife, and four children all show evidence of their severe privations on the desert island whereon they were cast. During the fourteen months on Midway Island they had to subsist upon the abounding sea birds and their eggs, and the fish that they were able to catch. One of their sons, a young lad, was so weak that he had to be carried to the boat on embarking for this port. With the improved regimen on the *Norma*, he has regained some strength, and the shore breezes are restoring colour to his face. The native sailors of the *Minstrel* did not seem to suffer much from the wild fare on the island.

Captain Walker, on being informed of the report that Cameron, his mate (who was master of the I. I. S. N. Co.'s *Planter* when wrecked), was reported to be keeping a saloon at Tacoma, Wash., said he well believed it. Cameron took up with the desperado Jorgensen, who was left on Midway Island when the *General Seigel's* crew was rescued, and both of them made a great deal of trouble. What became of them, so far as he knew, is told in the Captain's report. So dangerous a character was Jorgensen proving himself to be, Captain Walker was several times decided to shoot him for self-protection. Each time his wife restrained him. Jorgensen, it will be remembered, was suspected of foul play in connection with two of the *Seigel's* crew who lost their lives on the island. He tried to get away with the boat likewise, and finally was left on the island a menace to any persons unfortunate enough to be cast away there.

The reports of both masters are as follows:—

REPORT OF THE SCHOONER "NORMA," OF YOKOHAMA.

Left Bonin Island February 4th at 3 p.m. with fresh breezes. In lat. 24 deg. 20 min. N., and long. 153 deg. 5 min. 7 sec. E., February 11th, light winds and fair. From thence to Ocean Island, February 26th, strong N. W. winds. Very high breakers; could not enter the lagoon; lay off the island till March 1st, entered into lagoon and stayed there till March 13th. On the 11th had a very strong N. W. gale. Landed on the island and dug a well; got some firewood from wreckage. Found some remains of the gear of the *Dunnottar Castle*. The house [built by the Hawaiian Government] has been blown down and mostly buried in the sand. Dug up the remains of house and staked it up to catch rain in the tanks. Planted the seed of the banana and hau trees brought from Bonin Island. Left the lagoon March 13th and anchored outside of the entrance to catch sharks. On the 14th lost an anchor and made sail for Midway Island on the 16th, weather fine. At Midway Island found Capt. F. D. Walker of the wrecked bark *Wandering Minstrel* with crew, in a very bad condition from want of food. Relieved his wants as far as my ability and remained there to get wood and water until the 26th of March, when the sick were fit to embark. During the time mentioned we once had to leave Wellbrook for safety, as a gale was threatening. Anchored under the lee of the island till the gale was over, but lost an anchor in the coral. On the 26th sailed for Honolulu, being chartered by Capt. F. D. Walker to bring the wrecked people to the port of Honolulu. On the 28th one of the wrecked crew named Edward David Dawson, a native of Mauritius, died, in my opinion from scurvy, the captain's family suffering from the same disease. We buried the deceased in the usual custom of sea burials on the same day. Arrived at Honolulu April 6th at 2 p.m.

C. JOHNSON, Master.

REPORT OF THE WRECKED BARK "WANDERING MINSTREL."

Left Honolulu December 10th, 1887. Arrived at French Frigate Shoals on the 18th idem. Left same place December 27th. Arrived at Midway Island and anchored in Welle's Harbour January 9, 1888. Had bad weather for several days. Found a man named Jorgensen on the island, having been wrecked in the schooner *Gen. Seigel*. On the weather getting fine, landed some fishing gear and prepared to remain.

February commenced with heavy weather and on the 3rd a furious storm came on, bar. 29.30. Parted both chains and dragged the third anchor toward the reef. At 1.30 p.m. abandoned the vessel, she then striking heavily, and got on shore through the heavy breakers, all hands saved. Owing to the storm lasting some days, saved no provisions except a few tins of meats, fruits, etc.

October 13th, the mate John Cameron, a Chinese lad, and the man Jorgensen left for Honolulu in a boat well fitted up with sails, water, and provisions.

Two seamen died of some obscure disease and one was drowned while fishing. During the passage to this port one more died of scurvy. My family suffers, one severely, from the same malady.

March 17, 1889, the schooner *Norma* arrived at Midway Island shark fishing, and under agreement conveyed the balance of crew, self and family to this port.

F. D. WALKER.

The bark *Wandering Minstrel* was owned by the Hongkong Shark Fishery Company, Limited. She was insured in the China Traders' Insurance Company for $8,000, the Chinese Insurance Company $4,000, the Yangtze Insurance Company $3,000, the North China Insurance Company $6,000, the South British Company $2,000, and Lloyds of England £325. The vessel was a staunch craft, built at Peterhead Scotland, in 1875. She was 362 tons burden.

JAPAN.

KOBE.

The Japanese vernacular press publishes a strange statement to the effect that a noise resembling the discharge of a big gun has been frequently heard of late at sea in the neighbourhood of Hyogo, and that it has once or twice been attended by violent disturbance of the surface of the water. Naturally, says the *Japan Mail*, people are excited about so strange a phenomenon, some predicting the advent of a volcanic eruption, others a big earthquake.

The *Hyogo News* says that evidently the authorities have at last come to the conclusion that some step should be put to the company-mongering which has been going on so briskly for a considerable time past. The projectors of the Osaka Electric Railway will not be permitted to enrich the community by means of that delectable scheme—at any rate for the present—because the local authorities declined to grant them permission to form the proposed company.

The *Hyogo News* says:—Serious trouble is reported to have again occurred at the Miike coal mines among the prisoners employed there—in fact, almost a repetition of the *emeute* that took place a few years ago, when the desperate convicts fired the mine, and numbers of them perished miserably. A vernacular paper, the *Chugai Dempo*, gives particulars of the latest outbreak, and makes possible an inference that excessive severity had something to do with it—at least the paper states that the prisoners complained of the long hours they were compelled to work in the mine, and also accused the prison officials of positive cruelty. Early last March about 200 convicts were transferred from the Tokyo and Miyagi gaols to Miike, where a large number of men sentenced to penal servitude are employed under contract made by the Government with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in working the coal mines leased to that Company. There are over 1,500 prisoners at the mines, and disputes, ending in a serious affray, occurred between the new arrivals and the older residents of the penal establishment. The available force of warders does not appear to have been sufficiently numerous to cope effectively with the rioters, who made repeated attempts to escape, and all work ceased for three days. Then a strong body of constables reinforced the warders, and with their assistance order was quickly restored. The *Chugai* mentions, and the circumstance is significant, that there is a daily average of 170 prisoners sick out of the 1,500 at Miike, and remarks that there may be some special reason for this abnormal unhealthiness. And the same paper considers the transfer of 500 additional convicts to the mines not unconnected with the assertion that the labour imposed hitherto upon the prisoners has been excessive. Anyhow there is little doubt the matter will be properly investigated and the truth made known, because the authorities are, very properly, jealous of the reputation gained of late years by Japan for the maintenance of a humane system of prison administration.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that an Australian merchant has written to the Japanese Government offering $200,000 per annum for the privilege of advertising on the postage stamps of the Japanese Empire.

The U.S. gunboat *Monocacy*, recently ordered by the Navy Department to be disposed of, and which was to have been put up to auction at Yokohama on the 13th instant, has been withdrawn from sale. Admiral Belknap having received a cablegram on the 8th inst. from the Secretary of the Navy to have her re-surveyed to ascertain if she is worthy of repair for service on the Asiatic Station.

The Tokyo City Government on the 7th inst. received information stating that on the 13th ultimo an eruption took place on the island of Oshima and destroyed more than half the houses. This, says the *Japan Gazette*, is the outburst Captain Nye last month reported he had seen. The delay in the receipt of this official report is doubtless owing to the few and slow means of communication with Oshima.

TONQUIN.

A telegram from Moukay, dated 13th May, and published in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, gives brief particulars of a fight between a column under Commandant Baudart and a band of pirates who had set up three stockades. These were stormed and the stockades destroyed, the pirates being put to flight. The French lost three killed and eleven wounded. The enemy's loss was unknown.

MANILA.

In consequence of the cholera epidemic at Manila the usual service in the Cathedral in honour of the fête day of the King of Spain on the 17th inst. was ordered to be omitted from the ceremonies. On the 15th instant there were 53 deaths in the municipal radius of Manila, of which 28 were attributed to cholera, 7 to small-pox, and 18 to other diseases.

A curious competition attended with fatal results is reported in the Manila *Comercio*. A Chinese workman suggested to several of his companions to try which of them could continue exposed to the sun, on a plank of wood, for two hours, the stakes amounting to $12. Several of them made the attempt but all but one quickly abandoned it. This one continued intrepidly. The time counted from two o'clock. At half-past three the persevering competitor transferred himself to the ground. The two hours expired, and his companions thought he was lying down as a matter of choice, but on going up to him some time later they found to their surprise that he was dead.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Siam Mercantile Gazette* says that a few cases of cholera are daily occurring at Bangkok, but it seems to be of a mild type as the deaths do not appear to be numerous, only two or three bodies being brought to Wat Saket each day. Mrs. S. J. Smith, wife of the Rev. S. J. Smith, formerly editor of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*, was one of the victims. She was, however, of advanced age, being 77, and easily succumbed to the disease.

The *Siam Gazette* of the 11th inst. says:—Messrs. Kim Cheng & Co's. Rice Mill at Bangkok has been lighted up by electricity with 70 incandescent lamps of 16 candle power each since last week. Mr. George Stewart, with the assistance of Mr. Leonardi, put up the installation and up to date it has worked splendidly. The dynamo is one of Brush's patent, which is considered the best that is made for simplicity and durability.

When announcing the arrival at Bangkok of Mr. Jasper Young from London *via* Singapore, to act as assistant to Mr. J. R. M. Smith, agent of the branch there of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the *Mercantile Gazette* adds:—We understand that bank notes of the value of 5 ticals and upwards will shortly be issued by the Corporation. This will be a great boon to the community, but we think it would be a still greater boon, especially to the poorer classes, if notes of the value of one tical were also issued.

The *Siam Gazette* says that Frederick A. Hitchcock, the engineer who is alleged to have fired a revolver at Captain Anderson of the Oriental Hotel, Bangkok, on the 25th April, was arrested the same evening and brought before Mr. E. H. French, Acting British Consul, the next morning and charged with the offence. Mr. Child appeared for the prosecutor and the prisoner was undefended. After several witnesses had been examined the further hearing was adjourned till the following day, when further evidence was adduced. The prisoner was then cautioned in the usual way and asked if he had anything to say, but he replied he had nothing to say at present. He then was committed for trial, the bail being fixed at two securities of $300 each. The trial cannot take place until the return of the steamer *Pakshan*, as two important witnesses are employed on board of that vessel.